The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Carlist leaders Saballs, Pinal, Morales and Lezarraga have entered France.

—Among the victims of the explosion of boiler of the Strath-Clyde was Mrs. Green, a daughter of Diou Boucicault.

—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is finished to within a few miles of Pueblo, Colorado.

—Rev. Charles E. McIlvaie, a son of the late Bishop of Ohio, died of pneumonia at Tawanda, Pa., on Tuesday.

—The New York *Tribune* says that President Grant stigmatizes the Babcock trial as "the conspiracy against Babcock."

—Wellington Kidder & Co., of 74 Broadway, New York, one of the largest liquor firms in the country, have failed for $200,000.

—It is announced in Rome that the Vatican has informed Don Carlos that he ought to stop fighting, now that success is hopeless.

—The royalist forces are rapidly forcing the Carlists into the last ditch, and it is reported that Don Carlos fled into France on Monday night.

—Of 395 Deputies known to have been successful in the recent elections in France 187 are Republicans, and but 59 are classed as Bonapartists.

—Judge Billings took his seat in the United States District Court of Louisiana, at New Orleans, on Monday morning, in the presence of the members of the Bar.

—Intelligence from Cettinje states that in consequence of the representations of the Russian and Austrian Consuls-General, all hope of the extension of the Montenegrin territory has been abandoned.

—It is reported that there is a strong tendency, among some of the leading members of the Plymouth Advisory Council, to have a committee appointed to again investigate all the charges made against Mr. Beecher.

—The Phoenix silk mills, in Paterson, N. J., have stopped work on account of the failure of R. B. Tell & Son, of New York, who were the principal owners. The stoppage throws eight hundred hands out of employment.

—M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior of France, and Vice President of the Council, having been defeated in all of the four districts in which he was a candidate, has placed his resignation in the hands of President MacMahon.

Wm. A. Darling, Appraiser of the Port of New York has been arrested on a charge of giving utterance, by his affidavit, to a false statement of the assets and liabilities of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, of which institution he was Secretary at the time of its disastrous failure.

—Prince Kung has made a timely display of courtesy to the diplomatic body at Peking. This was necessary in order to remove the unfriendly feeling produced by the hostile attitude of the Chinese Government last year. Until the German claim is settled, however, distrust will continue.

—Great numbers of the conservative politicians of Louisiana favor the impeachment of Governor Kellogg, Lieutenant Governor Antonie, and the President of the Senate. The Democratic leaders, including Speaker Kerr, deprecate extreme measures because they believe the Democratic party would be injured thereby.

—In the Moody and Sankey Hipprodrome meeting, in New York, on Monday, Dr. Paxton reported that the revival in Princeton College had led to the conversion of over one hundred students. Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth and other clergymen also testified that the meetings in the metropolis had caused an unprecedented awakening among the Christians of all the churches.

—Maine has determined to abolish capital punishment within her borders. "The result of this latest experiment will be awaited with deep interest. It is on trial in several States, but the general impression that removal of the death penalty has not had the effect to decrease the number of murders, and that imprisonment upon life sentences usually ends with the pardon of the convict within a few years.

—Postal cards having become immensely popular the envelope makers have induced some newspaper scribe to publish a startling calculation, showing that they have netted to the Postal Department a loss of $688,758 on 107,500,000 cards. The Boston *Advertiser* disputes the account as a monstrous detention, and gives a calculation showing that instead of the loss above stated there is a profit of $58,700.

—"I tell you, gen'im'n," earnestly remarked a high-toned gentleman from Alabama, at Willard's the other evening, as he slung his quid on the parlor carpet, and opened a fresh paper of Solace, "reform's the word in our State, it is. Before twenty days, there'll be a law making it a crime to deal from the bottom, or draw four cards to an ace, and you see if there ain't."

—It would be considered a triumph by hard-money Democrats, could the committee be got to agree on the bill introduced by Mr. Payne, as the result of the last party conference on the subject. But that bill, as we pointed out when it was introduced, is simply a measure for postponing for at least a dozen years the date of resumption. It repeals the pledge given to resume in 1879, and it provides so slow and cumbrous a method for making the necessary provision to redeem the legal tenders and national bank notes as to give abundant opportunity for legislative interference with any approach made toward specie payments.

BREVITIES.

·····The Allegheny police force, according to the latest accounts, includes men who are disloyal to their duties.

····A well dressed and rather handsome woman was rejected from the Union Depot yesterday, for being intoxicated.

····The ward constables of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are going to organize a Mutual Benefit Association. They want protection. They need it.

····Henry Allen, employed as errand boy at Morganstern's, was run over by an express wagon on Wood street, near Virgin alley, yesterday. One of his arms was broken.

····The Coroner's jury in the case of Geo Colligan, who died suddenly on the street Monday, rendered a verdict yesterday that death was the result of a paralytic stroke.

····Market Clerk Hastings, of Allegheny, found a pocket book containing a key and some change, in the Market House, yesterday. The owner can recover it by calling on him.

····At a meeting of the Printing Committee last night the contract for printing the City Assessor's books and tax duplicates, and committee books for the City Clerk, was awarded to W. S. Walker.

····John Gordon was committed to the Penitentiary yesterday, from Westmoreland county, for a term of seven years, for larceny. He was suspected of having committed a number of robberies recently.

····The wind on Monday night tore up a large portion of the board walk on Lowrie street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, and carried it several feet. A number of fences were also blown down.

····It appears that the three boys, John Green, Charlie Monilton and John Reed, who were arrested several days ago on a charge of highway robbery, are not so black as they were painted, and before the present occasion they were never arrested.

·····Officer Coulson was handled pretty roughly early yesterday morning, during a row in Doty's saloon, at Forty-third and Butler streets. Charles Smith and William Davis were arrested. The former was fined and the latter went to Claremont for one month.

····George A. Ende, an agent of Dilworth & Bro., and R. M. McCartney, representing Haines & Co., both firms of this city, were fined ten dollars and costs yesterday by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, for peddling articles on that side of the river without a license.

····The Allegheny police yesterday made a raid upon unlicensed peddlars of crackers, soap, groceries and other articles, mostly from Pittsburgh manufactories or wholesale dealers. They were nearly all discharged, but notified that they would be fined if arrested again without licenses.

····Harry White was arrested by the police yesterday, on suspicion of being the party who recently robbed a Washington county farmer, named Good, of a watch and a sum of money at the Baldimore House, on Water street, opposite the Connellsville depot. He is held for a hearing.

····Yesterday, before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, Martin Christian was charged by John Haemmel with grievously assaulting his (Christian's) wife and threatening to take her life. It appears that Mrs. Christian joined the church without the knowledge of her husband, whereupon he beat her, at the same time threatening to blow her brains out. He is held in $1,000 to answer.

····Some days ago John Dolan, Terrence Maudley and Charles McGovern were committed to jail on a charge of conspiracy, preferred before 'Squire McMasters. Yesterday George Werron entered a new information against them on the same charge, alleging that they conspired as witnessed for the prosecution in a certain case tried in the Criminal Court to ruin John Ditsch and others, indicted for feloniously entering a building, by swearing falsely against them.

PERSONAL.

···The illness of Deputy Mayor Shaffer is still serious enough to confine him to the house.

···Judge Ewing has been unable to attend to his official duties for two or three days, on account of illness.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Petitions from Pittsburgh to Enlarge the Jurisdiction of Aldermen.

Probable Investigation Into Pittsburgh Water Bonds.

Another Petition for the Secession of Rural Wards.

HARRISBURG, February 22, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Latta.

Washington's Farewell Address.

On motion of Mr. BUSSEY, Washington's Farewell Address was read by the Clerk.

Mr. BUSSEY offered a resolution for printing five thousand copies of the Farewell Address. Laid over, to be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUSSEY also moved that the Senate do now adjourn, which was lost.

Petitions.

The following petitions were offered:

Messrs. NEWMYER, WOOD, MCNEILL and ANDERSON all presented petitions of citizens of Pittsburgh for the passage of an act enlarging the jurisdiction of Aldermen in cities of the second and third classes.

By Mr. BRAGGINS, from citizens of Mercer county, asking for the passage of an act making the legal rate of interest six per cent. in the absence of a contract authorizing a higher rate to be contracted for.

By Mr. YUTZY, from seven hundred and twenty-three citizens of Lawrence and Bradford counties, for the repeal of so much of the game laws as prohibits hunting deer during the month of December.

By Mr. JACKSON, from citizens of Armstrong county for an act making the legal rate of interest six per cent., and legalizing contracts at a higher or lower rate.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny), from citizens of Pittsburgh asking for the passage of a law providing for the withdrawal of certain rural wards from the consolidated city of Pittsburgh.

Bills Introduced.

An act regulating fishing on the river Delaware.

By Mr. YUTZY repealing the act approved April 8th, 1859, transferring Somerset county from the Western District to the Middle District of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny), for the punishment of cruelty to animals in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. CLARKE to authorize Courts to decree private sales of real estate in certain cases.

By Mr. BUSSEY, a joint resolution for the relocation and re-marking of the boundary lines known as Mason and Dixon's line between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

By Mr. SIMON. relieving members of beneficial societies from individual liability for lodge indebtedness.

By Mr. CALIHAN, to repeal the act authorizing railroad corporations to secure the payment of their bonds and obligations by a mortgage upon their property rights and franchises, approved March 13th, 1873.

Also a supplementary act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, approved March 3, 1870, increasing the number of inspectors of coal mines and collieries.

By Mr. BURNETT, exonerating railroad and other corporations from the taxation of capital stock until a dividend of six per centum per annum shall have been declared.

By Mr. WOOD, a supplementary act to the election laws, requiring sheriff's proclamations, etc., relative to elections, to be published in not more than two newspapers, in a brief form, at regular rates.

Hours of Business.

Mr. WOOD also offered the following:

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the Senate will meet at 10:30 A. M. and adjourn at 1:30 P. M. Amended so as to read meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M., which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, the Senate, in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington, adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Washington's Birthday.

Pursuant with a resolution offered by Mr. Smith (Chester) last night, Washington's Farewell Address was read to the House by the Chief Clerk.

Mr. LUSK offered the following resolution, which, after objections on the part of Messrs. Hays, Reighard, Carson, Stahle and others, was adopted:

WHEREAS, This is the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the father of his country, in this the centennial year of its existence; and

WHEREAS, This day is to be observed throughout the land as a great national holiday; and

WHEREAS, Proper respect and regard for this day demands some recognition at our hands; therefore,

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn to meet again in session to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

Pittsburgh Water Bonds.

The General Judiciary Committee of the House, to whom was referred Mr. Carson's resolution asking that the House appoint a committee to investigate the municipal water bond indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh, will report a resolution to the House, with an affirmative recommendation, in a day or two.

Final Adjournment.

The Democratic caucus, which met in the hall of the House this evening, after considerable debate, finally concluded that it was inexpedient at present to fix any time for final adjournment. K.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How It Was Celebrated in Various Sections.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Washington's birthday is quite generally observed here. The Chamber of Commerce and banks are observed.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The anniversary of Washington's birth was celebrated here by the closing of all the Government offices, the usual meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, and the parade of the Fire Department, which passed in review before the President, at the Executive Mansion.

Business is generally suspended. In the morning the Fifth Maryland Regiment, escorted by the Washington Light Infantry, honored the President with a marching salute on their way to Alexandria, where, during the day, there was a grand parade of military, the fire department, schools, civil societies and trades organizations. Thousands of people from the surrounding country were in the city, and everywhere banners and bunting were flying. After the parade there was a banquet, and in the evening a ball.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—To-day being observed, to some extent, as a holiday, the Merchant's and Cotton Exchanges are closed, but the Courts and public offices are open.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—There is a general observance of the day in the city. The Chamber of Commerce, banks and public institutions were closed and business almost totally suspended. Houses and stores were gaily decorated with bunting. At noon the State House bell was rung for thirty minutes.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The birthday of Washington was commemorated to-day more generally perhaps than ever before, but the observance was that of a general holiday only, and was not marked by parades of military and other organizations that in former years afforded visible signs of public patriotism and enthusiasm. Throughout the day men abandoned their usual daily avocations. The streets below Union square were at noonday almost deserted, and wore their Sunday aspect. All exchanges, banks, the larger business places and most of the small ones were closed. The shipping in both rivers was gay with bunting, and the great ocean steamers were decked from stem to stern with gay flags of every description. The City Hall was in its holiday attire, and the Governor's room was especially decorated, while the postoffice and other public buildings all bore national flags.

Canadian Agriculture.

OTTAWA, February 22.—In the House last night Dr. Orton moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee on agricultural interests, prefacing it with a speech intended to show that the farmers of Canada were suffering from the free importation of American produce. A long debate took place, which had not concluded when the House adjourned.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 22.—The steamship Circassian, from Portland, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Arrived—The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 22. — The steamship Donau, from New York, has arrived.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Address of Judge Porter for the Defense.

The Course of the Newspapers Condemned.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 22.—Judge Porter opened his remarks this morning, in the closing argument in the case of General Babcock, with complimentary reference to the attention the jury had given to the case. An intercourse of two weeks, he said, in the discharge of our duties, and the kindness and marked attention with which you have listened to the evidence, makes us feel that we are before a jury which is not prejudiced in the case. We believe that had the evidence been such that you must have found a verdict of guilty, which would have blasted this young man's future, you would have done so with sorrow, but now that the testimony enables you to pronounce him innocent, you cannot but rejoice at such a conclusion.

Judge Porter referred to his personal relations with General Babcock, saying that he had known him long and intimately, and appeared as his friend rather than his lawyer. He reminded the jury that the defendant was the son of an American yeoman, and had earned, not sought the positions he had occupied.

In a delicate way the Government counsel were complimented for their ability, but, said the speaker, they have tried this case with a bitterness toward the defendant which I never saw equaled in a State prosecution.

A Thrust at the President.

They evidently felt that every stab they gave this defendant is really thrust through him at the President himself. Why they should strike at General Grant we don't know, unless they think his testimony stands between these two eminent gentlemen and a new professional victory.

Judge Porter, then, in strong language, condemned the course pursued by the press toward General Babcock. He has had, he said, the misfortune of a pre-judgment of his case by the press. It has been charged by the papers boldly that for years he was in weekly receipt of this blood money from the St. Louis ring; that he received it by packages through the express, by registered letters and by checks, and that he acknowledged the receipt in letters and in telegrams. The country has been told that upon this money General Babcock

Grew Suddenly Rich;

that he lived in luxury and moved about in political style; that with this money he built whole blocks of buildings in the city of Washington, and has others in process of construction. Every enemy of General Grant, within and without the Republican party, accepted these stories as true, and General Babcock has been condemned unheard.

Passing to what he termed the dangers of accepting a verdict from the newspapers, Judge Porter said: The meanest vagabond in the neighborhood of one of you has only to invent, or find floating, the vilest scandal about you and send it to a newspaper. It will not only be published, but will be copied far and wide by all the scandal loving sheets in the country, and wherever you may go this calumny will rise up to meet you. You may send your denial to the newspapers, and it will be published; but with it the statement that since the first publication further information of a more reliable character has been received, which seems to confirm the truth of the slander.

A Comparison.

To illustrate this point, Judge Porter referred to that of Andrew Johnson, who, he said, was tried and condemned by the whole press of the country, almost without exception. He became a President without a party. He was not elected by the Democratic organization, and when right or wrong, he cut loose from his old affiliations, he was denounced as a traitor or surrounded by enemies who threatened his life and character. Articles of impeachment were prepared against him by the House of Representatives, and he was tried before the highest tribunal of the land, the Senators, presided over by Chief Justice Chase. There were many of them his enemies, but, dropping their characters as Senators, they became sworn jurors. Andrew Johnson was acquitted, and the newspaper judgment was reversed. The issue to be drawn is, let no man be convicted of crime without legal evidence of guilt.

Judge Porter next called attention to the difference between the case as the newspapers made it out and as District Attorney Dyer laid it down. In his opening of these statements, drafted from newspaper to newspaper, and dwindling down into two or three telegrams in five years, he distinctly alleged no act and no word to connect Babcock with the conspiracy. He admitted that no money had ever been paid to the defendant directly, but he promised to prove that money had been remitted to him by mail. The papers were astounded at

The Weakness of the Case,

as the District Attorney presented it, but they consoled themselves with the statements of a fabrication, interviewed by the New York paper that this was a piece of strategy on the part of Col. Dyer, intended to conceal the real strength of his case, but afterwards when the evidence was in the papers they were puzzled. They could not understand how the District Attorney had proved his case, and they are now waiting to see how he will do it in his argument.

Judge Porter then said he would not go into the evidence in detail, as that has been done sufficiently by his colleague, Mr. Storrs, but he would notice some of the general features. He said it was an undisputed fact that there was a nefarious conspiracy in 1861 and 1867, but it was admitted by the Government when the question was put to them by the Court that Babcock had no connection with that conspiracy. In 1873 a new conspiracy was formed, which continued until an order was issued changing the supervisors in the winter of 1875. On the argument of Supervisor Tutton this plan of changing supervisors was given up by the President after due deliberation for another plan which Tutton recommended, and the Secretary and President accepted. It was the carrying out of this plan which led to all this exposure. This plan is approved by you, by us, by the whole country, except Col. Broadhead, who argues that the President has no right to change his plan.

The Next Step

in the argument was with reference to this knowledge at Washington respecting the ring here. In the spring of 1875 Joyce and McDonald, for reasons given by them, resigned. Think you that their resignations would have been accepted had their connection with the conspiracy been known in Washington? When the distillers and revenuers told this story before the Grand Jurors last summer the District Attorney learned how deeply Joyce and McDonald were concerned, and they were indicted, but the evipence against them was not known. Later Joyce was indicted in another District for various malfeasances in office, tried and convicted. In that way the real case against McDonald was concealed. In midsummer McDonald was indicted. His enemies no doubt believed him guilty, as he was; but with the fact of this indictment there was circulated in the papers the wildest of stories, that the Treasury Department was in league with McDonald, and even the President himself was implicated. Knowing the falsity of part of these stories, it was but natural that in Washington it was believed that these distillers to shield themselves had sworn falsely against McDonald. It was not believed that he was guilty until last November, when, on his trial, the legal evidence proved him beyond all doubt to have been involved in this conspiracy.

Abhorrence of Taxation.

Judge Porter then referred to the abhorrence of taxation and of the strong temptation to avoid it. He said he had no doubt the whiskey tax was unjust, and while this did not justify them, their crime was immeasurably less than that of the officials.

Gentlemen, said Judge Porter, would you to-day take the word of Joyce, if he were here, for the Government or for the defense? He has been proven a liar, a perjurer and a thief. You would not believe him on oath, and yet they ask you to believe him unsworn. When he was stating what was in his own interest they would have you take Joyce's own word that Gen. O. E. Babcock was a conspirator.

The Government's Evidence.

Judge Porter then proceeded to analyze the evidence for the Government. He said they have not produced one single letter convicting him of connection with the conspiracy. They have not produced one single telegram that he ever bargained for or received one cent of the money. They have had testimony that Joyce received it, that McDonald received it, that Everest received it, that McKee, true or false, received it, but nothing that Babcock received it. All they have is this: In five years he dispatched one telegram to Joyce, and that dictated by the President, in three words: "Sim that Ford's bondsmen recommend you;" that during all the time Joyce was showering his letters and telegrams on the Commissioner, on Avery, on the President, or every body else. He only sent six telegrams to Babcock, and only two of these Babcock answered. One was touching the reported movement against McDonald, and to this Babcock replies that he has seen the gentleman, and he seems friendly. The other is of the 15th of December, and signed "Sylph."

Judge Porter continued at great length, reviewing the testimony. When he had concluded the Court adjourned.

Col. Dyer will close for the prosecution to-morrow, and it is expected now that the case will be given to the jury to morrow afternoon.

SECOND EDITION

POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

Indiana Republican State Convention.

The Repeal of the Specie Resumption Act Demanded.

Greenback Convention in Connecticut.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

Greenback Convention in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 22.—About two hundred persons were present to-day in this city at a Mass Convention of greenback men. About one hundred from this city and vicinity handed in their names in favor of the movement. The forenoon was taken up by speeches, made chiefly by men of this city. Isaac Anderson, a business man of this city, was chosen chairman. After the presentation of a platform by a committee the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

The following are the resolutions:

First. We oppose the act fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments, not because we have any objections to our paper money being made worth its face in gold, but because that act, by creating distrust of the future, has paralyzed enterprise, thrown producers of wealth out of employment, and has postponed the day when it shall become possible to maintain our paper money at par with coin without creating widespread bankruptcy, which an attempt to enforce the resumption act will inevitably produce. Our paper money should be appreciated to par with coin by rectifying defects in our monetary system and by producing general prosperity, not by creating general prostration of business and by robbing debtors to enrich creditors under the hypocritical cry of honesty. We do not want a resolution of future action to amend the currency, especially when these resolutions assume the form of a standing threat against every new enterprise. We want immediate and practical measures which will create confidence in the future and supply the conditions under which time, industry and economy will place our country in a sound financial condition and make a paper dollar equal in value to a gold dollar at the earliest practical period. To fix an arbitrary time for specie payments is as absurd as it would be to fix a day for a patient's recovery. In either case it is impossible to fortell the requisite time. We therefore ask for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and demand that all similar trifling with the interests of the nation for political purposes be branded as a crime against humanity.

Second. The Government should not dishonor its own promises, as it now does. In the language of Thadeus Stevens, "The greenbacks were discredited before they were issued." The national note should be made a full legal tender for all public dues and for the purchase of Government bonds at par with gold coin.

Third. The relative value of the labor and prosperity of every citizen and the manner in which the national wealth shall be distributed depends largely upon upon the character and amounts of national currency. We should have a stable currency, as uniform as possible, both in its exchangeable value and its power to circulate. Gold and fluctuating rates of interest are detrimental to the interest of the prosperity of producers and to the highest good of the whole people. This evil can be prevented only by diminishing the amount of currency at seasons when there is little demand for it, and by increasing its volume when more currency is needed. The issue of paper and the regulation of the value thereof is a matter of national concern. It is a prerogative of sovereignty which should not be delegated, either directly or indirectly, to corporations. The National bank note should be gradually retired from circulation, and the General Government should have nothing whatever to do with banking. It should merely go on and issue the national money. Banking should be entirely free, but no paper money should be allowed in circulation except that issued by the United States and backed by the entire wealth of the nation. We want no banks of issue, nominally on a specie basis, but which are really manufacturers of inflated and worthless paper currency. The national paper money should be issued by a bureau of the United States Treasury only when paid for by Government bonds. Neither Congress nor bankers should be allowed any more control over the amount of paper money than they now have over the affairs of a fabrication interviewed by the New York paper that this was a piece of strategy on the part of Col. Dyer, intended to conceal the real strength of his case, but afterwards when the evidence was in the papers they were puzzled. They could not understand how the District Attorney had proved his case, and they are now waiting to see how he will do it in his argument.

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Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

A Vehement Speech by Rev. Dr. Bacon.

Reports of Committees on Various Questions.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1876.

The Advisory Council.

At the evening session of the Advisory Council yesterday, Dr. Bacon made a vehement speech, maintaining that the findings of the Council of 1874 were a precedent that this Council was bound to respect, and accusing Plymouth Church of evading the main question. The committee reported favorably on the results of the investigation of Beecher's case made in 1874, and of the trial, but advised that a "Standing Bureau" of five permanent Congregationalists, out of twenty names presented, be selected, to make further investigation, and satisfy some discontented churches and the public mind.

The Council adjourned amidst confusion.

The entire morning session was consumed in the discussion of the reports presented by the committees on the second and third questions. The report on the former question is in the negative, and therefore favors Plymouth Church. The report on the third question, which asks what course the church ought to pursue concerning members who absent themselves without requesting letters of dismission, members who absent themselves and who are asked for letters of dismission, but in whose cases the church has declined to act, members who absent themselves upon the ground that the pastor is guilty of crime, notwithstanding the church has made a complete investigation and has acquitted the pastor without a dissenting voice, members who absent themselves for some or all of the above reasons, and members who are generally reported and believed to have made charges or insinuations of gross immorality against other members, and who declines either to affirm or deny such charges, is said to present several recommendations for the future guidance of the church. It is said to state that the cases referred to in the question are real, and not imaginary cases, and recommends that if the Council should decide that there is any considerable number of members of the church who are of the opinion that the cases were not fully and impartially investigated, that they be again opened, and that every opportunity be given to these persons to present their cases.

The discussion on these two reports was taken part in mainly by Rev. Drs. Abbott, Parker, Porter, H. M. Storrs, Davis, Brown and Sturtevant. The Council at its opening was somewhat divided, but towards the close of the session the minority, which had been strongest in regard to the third question, dwindled down to a very few. The report on the third question was adopted almost unanimously, and in regard to that on the third, about twelve delegates voted in the negative.

A committee of nine who are to prepare a final report of the Council, was appointed, but the only names which could be got as being members of it were those of Porter, Fairchild, Bacon, and Hon. Dingley.

At the afternoon session the report of the committee on the fourth question was taken up, and adopted without much discussion. This question related to the calling of the Mutual Council requested by the Deacon West, and in it the church asked if it should have called a Mutual Council when requested to do so by a member who had never submitted charges against the pastor, and when such request was made more than one year after an investigation had been had by the church itself, in which the pastor was sustained.

The committee to whom was also referred the communication sent to the Council by Deacon West report that the action of the church was proper and just. They state that the communication was before them irregularly, inasmuch as West, according to Congregational usage, should have exhausted every other effort to set the matter right before appealing to the Council. They, therefore, refer the whole matter back to the church.

The report of the committee on the fifth question, relating to the calling of Mrs. Moulton's mutual council, and in which the Church asked whether it had acted right and proper, or if there was any error on its part which should be corrected, sustains the action of the Church, and says that the committee feel satisfied that Plymouth Church was anxious to have a mutual council called. They also state it as their belief that had Judge Van Cott not withdrawn so soon the council would have been called. This report was also adopted without much discussion.

Both the above reports advise that in every case all other means of righting matters should have been exhausted before proceeding to call a council, and that no church should call a mutual council as long as there is any other way of settling the difficulty.

The report of the committee on question No.6 was then taken up. The question is as follows: "Has Plymouth Church, in the principles and rules which it has provided for the maintenance of order and the administration of discipline, or in any known cases of its administration under those principles and rules, gone beyond its rights as a Church of Christ, so as justly to forfeit its claim to the confidence and fellowship of Congregational churches?"

The report on this question sets forth that the committee are satisfied that there seems to be no absolute necessity of re-opening the case, but inasmuch as there are so many suspicious claims and ruinous allegations, it recommends that the Council appoint a committee of three to advise Plymouth church, that it would be well to select a committee of five from a list of eminent persons which they submit, whose duty it shall be to hear every scrap of evidence that can be recollected and adjudicate finally upon the case. There is a division in the Council on this subject, and it is said the fight will be a long and bitter one. It is thought to be more than probable that the report will be adopted, and that Plymouth church will act promptly upon the advice of the Council in the matter.

It is stated on good authority that Plymouth Church has sent in a request to the Council that in view of the fact that Moulton thinks he has not had a proper opportunity to appear before the Council and state his case, the argument of the Moulton-Beecher demurrer be set down for Monday next.

Moody and Sankey Meetings.

At the Moody and Sankey services in the Hippodrome, at noon, there was a great crowd, and an augmented choir gave the hymns with zest and spirit. Prayers were asked for people in every condition, including Rubenstein, the convicted murderer, that the Lord Jesus would be revealed to his crushed and sinful soul. Prayers for the whole country by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., contained a fitting reference to Washington's birthday. Mr. Moody read selections of Scriptures, and preached on Disobedience, closing his discourse with a fervent prayer.

Richard B. Irwin Arrested.

Richard B. Irwin, a former agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was arrested on complaint of Rufus Hatch, Managing Director of that company, this afternoon, on a charge of having embezzled $750,000, the property of the Pacific Mail Company. Irwin gave bail in fifty thousand dollars.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 22.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Robert Rourke, one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said the Government was now negotiating extradition treaties with the South American States, and also for new ones with Russia, France, Belgium and the United States.

Answering a question with regard to the fisheries, Mr. James Lowther, one of the Under Secretaries for the Colonial Department, said the Government was certainly not recognizing the exclusive right of France to the fishing at Newfoundland. The question was now before a joint commission, and he had strong hopes that an amicable settlement would be reached.

Samuel Whitbread, 'a Liberal member for Bedford, moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House a slave once admitted on board a British vessel should be treated as free, and should not be removed or ordered to leave the ship on the ground of slavery; also that all orders and regulations or instructions to the contrary should be withdrawn.

FRANCE.

M. Buffet's Resignation.

PARIS, February 22.—It is stated that President MacMahon has called on M. Dufaure to take charge of the Ministry of the Interior until the meeting of the Chamber. M. Buffet resigned on the ground that he was no longer possessed of sufficient authority to conduct the administration.

The Result of the Election.

The last of the election returns are now in. The members elected are classified as follows: Republicans, 198; Conservative Republicans, 75; Bonapartists, 64; Legitimists, 26; Conservatives, 24; Constitutionalists, 20; Radicals, 17. Second ballots in 166 districts are necessary.

It is expected that when all the elections are decided the Republicans will have 360 seats. Of these it is estimated that the Left will hold 156 and the Extreme Left 88. So these two sections united will have a working majority in the Chamber without the assistance of the Left Centre. The leaders of the Left Centre are much concerned at the prospect. M. Thiers will probably take a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, instead of the Senate, in order to moderate the zeal of the Republicans.

SPAIN.

Carlism Almost Ended.

MADRID, February 22.—Don Carlos is announced to be pressed in the Bastin valley. General Martinez Campos' army is marching upon Hermani. King Alfonso entered Toledo yesterday, after the royalists had carried all the height near the town.

THE TURF.

The Four Mile and Repeat Race at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—The attendance at the Bay Race Track to witness the four mile and repeat race for a $53,000 purse, was very large. Chance took the first mile in 2:07¼. Rutherford the second mile in 1:53½ and the third in 1:52, and Foster the fourth in 1:50½, winning by a neck. In the second heat Foster won the first mile in 2:00, the second in 1:53, the third in 1:54, and the fourth and race in 2:03.

Another Graveyard War.

CATSKILL, N. Y., February 22.—There is great excitement here growing out of a dispute between the Catholic clergyman and a portion of his congregation about the interment of Mr. Rufus Heath, Manaing Director of that company, this afternoon, on a charge of having embezzled $750,000, the property of the Pacific Mail Company. Irwin gave bail in fifty thousand dollars.

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SAN FRANC

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....W. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was very quietly observed yesterday, both in this city and elsewhere. While regarded as a legal holiday, it is not so universally accepted as other holidays. We are not a reverential, or birth-day loving people.

IN OHIO it is proposed to elect members of Educational Boards on a general ticket, rather than by wards, the object being to secure the best men at all available, rather than to confine the choice to ward politicians. It is a good plan, that might be profitably adopted by this State.

AMERICAN contractors should be stimulated to give more attention to South and Central American enterprises by learning that a London firm has undertaken to construct water works at Rio Janeiro, receiving therefor $10,000,000. With dull trade at home, foreign contracts of that kind have become especially desirable.

THE Democracy have finally agreed to present a bill to repeal the resumption act, and to substitute another bill, fixing a more distant date for resumption. They will carry their measure through the House under the operations of the caucus; and hope for enough Republican strength in the Senate to carry it there. The repeal is well enough, but the attempt to fix another date is simply absurd.

WASHINGTON "society" is reported by those who write on that evanescent subject, to be particularly brilliant this season. The diplomatic corps are doing more in the way of receptions than heretofore, and a general effort seems to be in progress to have a brilliant season of it. All this is, in itself, well enough; only, when the country is so oppressed with debt and business failures, there may be a question of taste involved.

A MUCH more hopeful feeling prevails in business circles at the East, than has existed for a long time past. Western and Southern buyers are leaving larger orders than they have for a time, and much faith is felt in the restorative power of the Centennial. It is believed that the financial liquidations that are frequently occurring represent the end of the present order of things, and the dawning of a brighter day. In New York stores are being more generally rented than heretofore, and the prospect is that business will be far better, ere long, than it has been for three years past.

THE Carlists have been literally driven to the wall, as they find themselves hemmed in against the mountains of Guipuzcoa. If DON CARLOS has not actually fled to France he may soon be expected there, for the lines of his followers have been broken everywhere; their stronghold, which nature and science had rendered all but impregnable taken, and nothing left the Pretender but to fly or to fall. He is probably satisfied to leave the lion-hearted Basque mountaineers to do all the dying, and if they have not imbibed too strong a taste for fighting to return immediately to work in the fields and smuggling contraband articles through the passes of the Pyrenees the war will soon be over.

THE death of the man who was cut with a knife by his neighbor, brings forward once more the necessity for the prompt exercise of justice. We do not wish to prejudge, and do not, therefore, claim the the cutting as a case of murder. Whatever the grade of crime, it should be promptly determined, and the guilty man punished. We have had too many cases of manslaughter and murder in this county within the past two years, for the authorities to show any diminution of rigor in prosecuting guilty parties. We cheerfully recognize that the prosecutions thus far had have been prompt and rigid, and we hope they will be continued in the same manner. The spirit of murder must be stamped out.

INCIDENTAL phases of the BEECHER-BOWEN embroglio come up in the absence of better material for occasional discussion. Does BEECHER love BOWEN, as he declares, when at the very time he calls him a liar, and several other uncomplimentary names? Is he as much as "lieth in him" living peaceably with all men, including BOWEN, when he utters such sentiments? These are nice questions, which we do not pretend to decide. But MOULTON and BOWEN have brought themselves so directly before the Council, as the result of some of Mr. BEECHER'S injudicious expressions to that body, that it looks greatly as though he would yet be called on to meet those gentlemen, where they can have the chance to look him in the eye, and tell their stories.

THE elections in this State last fall, and during the present winter, show beyond a peradventure where Pennsylvania will stand during the Presidential contest. There have rarely been so many strong elements combined against a candidate as were against the election of Governor HARTRANFT. The miners managed to combine a portion of the laboring element against him, and the Prohibitionists set up their strongest and most popular candidates in opposition. Whatever vitality there was in the Granger element was also made use of against him,—yet he was triumphantly elected. In the late municipal elections the Republican party was equally successful, showing that the Democracy have little hold on the people. So the prospects for next fall are as bright as need be.

THE political canvass in Connecticut opens this week and promises to be particularly earnest and vigorous. The respective parties are alive to the importance of the contest, but the Republicans are more forward with their preparations than are the Democrats. It is much to be desired that they will gain a complete victory, for it would place the result of their campaign next Fall beyond all question. Success now would insure to the State a Republican Legislature, and elect a United States Senator. We may hope, then, that they will not be daunted by the difficulties before them, but face their antagonists in the same spirit which has conducted them to triumph in former years, when circumstances seemed to be quite as much against them as they are now. The factional difficulties which have heretofore operated against Republican success in that State, have wilted away, and our chances are improved to that extent.

THEY have more rigid ideas of what constitutes bribery in England than we have here. A member of Parliament was unseated for paying the cost of transporting the voters in his interest to the polls. This, it was claimed was at least constructive bribery, and and so the member was put out. Here we would count such things part of the legitimate expenses of the election; and if a man happened to pay a voter for his time, it would be winked at as excusable. But it has come to be recognized as a fact that such expenses develop many evils in connection with our electoral system. It involves the contributions to political clubs, the employment of paid canvassers and drummers, the hiring of hacks and bands of music, and other superfluous follies, that mock the gravity of an election day, corrupt our whole political system by placing temptation before those who are most easily assailable by it. The custom breeds up a class of professional politicians, and it discourages honest political sentiment by placing in the hands of those strikers an undue influence. The tools of the candidate at one election, they become his masters at the next trial, and compel him to seek their venal support by the menace of using against him all the influence he helped to build up. They fasten themselves on the local or National Government as pensioners, since our elections, numerous though they be, are not numerous enough to afford a permanent income to the strikers, and if at election times they live off of the candidates, between the elections they fatten off the public in easy sinecures. It is time the system were broken up.

THE hostility of some of our cotemporaries to bill No. 6, seems to us to be based on very flimsy data. The side issue is raised that it should be put aside for a commission to be appointed by the Governor. What has such a commission, if it should ever be legalized, to do with this bill? And there is absolutely nothing in the assertion that that the bill opens the way to special legislation. We positively deny the correctness of this statement, and challenge any of the opposers of the bill to prove it true. It does not change the *status* of cities, as regards special legislation, one particle, from what they now are. The law which this is intended to supplant, makes three classes, of which Philadelphia constitutes one, Pittsburgh one, and the other cities of the State the remainder. Under bill No. 6, Allegheny is not made a class by itself, but is with two other cities, both of which must concur in any legislation that may be proposed, in order that it may pass. Nor does bill No. 6 interfere in the least in local legislation, by Councils. In that respect, it leaves the city of Allegheny just as it is, and is, therefore unobjectionable on this account. We are of the opinion that the hostility to this bill is but the expression of personal grudges against Mr. LONG, who is regarded as the author of the bill. Suffice it to say in this direction that the bill in committee was so amended as to meet all the objections alleged against the original bill, and is not, as it stands, Mr. LONG'S bill. It is simply a public measure, designed to promote the public good, and as such should be criticised on its merits, and not from private, personal malice. We are perfectly willing to consider the merits of the bill, along with our cotemporaries, but we hope the spirit displayed will be reasonable. We insist that the bill as amended is a good one, and is supported by the best people of Allegheny. It ought to pass, and probably will.

COMING ROUND.

We mentioned, a few days since, some particulars in which the New York *Tribune* had come round to our position on the Resumption question. We now have the pleasure of adding to the list of converts, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which, from being a rabid resumptionist, now talks in the following manner: "We do not believe that with seven hundred and twenty-three millions of paper money outstanding, specie payments can be maintained with the amount of coin likely to be convertible on the 1st of January, 1879. The Resumption act is a plan without a process. It has been pronounced impracticable by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States, unless a process is also adopted. The process recommended is the funding of the greenbacks in gold bonds—in other words, a steady withdrawal and destruction of the paper currency. This is the only way to a resumption of specie payments, yet neither party in Congress proposes its adoption. The Resumption Act without a process is a menace. We favor a resumption act with a process that will secure the object aimed at; not a resumption act that will serve as a menace for four years, only to be repealed or postponed at the end of that time. What the country needs is not more currency, or currency tinkering, but a measure that will remove the uncertainty that now prevails, and that will establish a resumption plan with a process." The *Gazette* comes half-way to our views, but is off in one particular. It claims that the retirement of greenbacks, through the issue of gold bonds will effect resumption. We think just the opposite.

The project of substituting gold bonds for currency means one of two things, both alike impracticable: 1. The substitution of gold bonds, among our people, for currency, which would simply retire our currency, and substitute, in its stead, bonds bearing gold interest. How can this help us toward specie payments? One kind of paper will no more bring gold into the National Treasury than another kind,—and bonds, which would require an annual outlay of $17,500,000 of gold more than is now required, will rather put a heavier strain on the National Treasury than relieve it, If all the bonds thus issued could be kept in this country, there would be diffused among our people, it is true, so much gold annually. But what guarantee could be given that this would be the case? The indications are, if past experience can be accepted as a guide, that those bonds would, little by little, be absorbed in Europe. This would make the struggle to reach specie payments all the harder. 2. If it is thought that the gold bonds referred to can be sold for gold direct, and this gold made the substitute for outstanding greenbacks, it is a mistake. We cannot buy gold in Europe, and bring it here. This has been tried, in amounts as small as $16,000,000, and has been demonstrated to be a failure. The only possible way to secure gold for bonds, is to induce Europe to accept the bonds in place of the gold which would otherwise be sent there on account of interest. Even could this be done, we will have resumed on *borrowed gold*. Our circulating medium will be represented by bonds, on which we must pay $17,500,000 in gold, as interest. With this fact before us, we are prepared for the following proposition: If, now, we are compelled to strain every nerve to raise the gold to pay interest on our bonds held abroad, what will be the chances of our maintaining specie resumption, in the event of our increasing that interest demand $17,500,000? Very little, we think.

We have no desire to be opinionated, but we submit that the following propositions, which have been elaborated from time to time in our columns, contain at least the main essential principles which underlie this question of specie resumption: 1. A debtor nation, so long as its foreign indebtedness drains away its gold supply, cannot resume gold currency in its home commerce. 2. An undeveloped country must necessarily make its first effort, to develop its resources, on the principle that actual wealth can only lift it out of financial embarrassments. 3. When we so develop our resources that we can export more of all other forms of production than the precious metals, than we import, or can purchase and hold at home the debt now held abroad, we are on the sure road to specie resumption. And 4. Until these conditions are met, all other expedients will fail to become permanently successful. Europe is a developed country, and her people are not only free from debt, but are able to own the public debt. We are in process of development,—our vast continent, with its fertile fields and rich mines, requiring all the capital our people have to develop and work them. Yet we have large possibilities before us. Could business be properly stimulated, we should be able to raise enough of corn, wheat, cotton, and develop manufactures sufficient to at least bring a balance of trade in our favor, and soon enable us to purchase so much of our debt as is held abroad. In the event specie payments are within our grasp.

The evidence of this, is contained in several facts that stand undisputed, in all the discussions had over the currency or specie resumption question. 1. We send abroad annually to pay interest on our publicdebt, say $60,000,000 in gold. 2. Our mines do not produce more than this amount, annually. 3. We cannot purchase gold abroad for importation. 4. We must have gold, in order to resume. Therefore we are simply compelled to pay some regard to national laws, if we would reach resumption without absolutely paralyzing the industries of the nation. What Congress can do to revive our depressed industries is a problem over which there may be differences of opinion. One thing it can do. By repealing that part of the Resumption act which fixes 1879 as the time for resumption, it can relieve the fears of the people, and so restore confidence. This alone will go far toward solving the troublesome problems that have gathered around the main question. Whether aggressive movements shall be undertaken may be a matter of opinion. We have held, and hold now, that the Government can afford to render assistance to some great enterprise like that of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and that it will realize an ample return in the stimulus that will be given to all departments of business, and through these to the revenues of the Government. The charge is made, that for five years the Government will be obliged to advance $5,000,000 a year to that road, if it guarantees its interest. Admit it; and yet, if the business of the country is revived, through the influence of such enterprises, it will have an income $25,000,000 greater than it now has. Add to this that the prosperity referred to enables it to redeem its debt, and so to advance rapidly to specie payments, and we have the full case. In brief, our view is, that by promoting confidence and activity in business, and not by keeping up distrust and distress, we will most speedily reach specie resumption.

STATE NEWS.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY has a new $150,000 jail.

A POULTRY SHOW will be held at Foxburg this week.

THEY had a "muslin" leap year party at Sharon last week.

THE festive incendiary is moving around in Clarion county.

THE Carlist General Dorregary has taken refuge on French soil.

A YOUNG man had an attack of hydrophobia from the bite of a mad dog in Sunbury last week.

THEY can't raise over $300 for Theodore Thomas at Pottsville, and so his concert will not come off.

A SUBMARINE cable between Sydney and New Zealand has been successfully laid and opened for traffic.

THE Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* company has commenced the publication of a Sunday morning edition.

THE "Coal and Iron Police" brigade in the anthracite mining regions has pretty well settled Mollie Maguireism.

IT is estimated that, since the religious awakening in this State, half a million people in Pennsylvania assemble nightly for religious services.

THEY need never suffer for want of pills at New Bethlehem. There are four practising physicians in that town, and one at Fairmont within a short distance.

THE Atlantic Pipe Company has erected a second large iron tank at Sligo, and with two pipe lines from the Beaver township oil fields, a large business is being done.

JUST before dying Leonard Houtz, of Carbon county, informed his children where $1,500 in specie were secreted, and requested an equal division of the money among them.

AN attempt was made to burn the dwelling of Mrs. Mary Evans on Main street, Clarion, last Monday. The fire was discovered just in time to prevent a destructive conflagration.

THE Cambria Iron Company, among other specimens, will exhibit at the Centennial a chunk of iron ore weighing over a ton, taken from their mines at Leathercracker, Cambria county.

A JOHNSTOWN sportsman bagged one hundred and eighty wild pigeons at the roost near South Fork on Tuesday last, and another hunter from the same place secured sixty of the same feather on the same day.

FEW oil towns can show a more rapid rate of growth than Edenburg. It is becoming the headquarters of the operators, and its future looks exceedingly well. The greatest drawback to the town is the lack of the protection and convenience resulting from borough incorporation.

THE Clarion river was on the biggest bust last week that it has indulged in since 1861. The high water cleared the river of everything in the way of lumber that had been spared from the last freshet. The creeks and runs on which logs are driven by brackets were also cleared of the logs lying along their banks.

THE bricklayers of Philadelphia, at a meeting the other evening, decided that on and after the first Friday in April next the price for a day's labor should be four dollars. The reason given for this demand is, that the workmen are necessarily idle during the winter months, and also lose all the wet days at any season.

JOSEPH MISHOW, who will score his one hundred and second year on the 8th of March next, if he should live till that time, was conveyed to the polls at Williamsport on Tuesday and voted. When the veteran was assisted into the carriage some one proposed three cheers for the centennial voter, which were given with a hearty good will.

MIKE O'CONNER, a tavern keeper, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, was recently arrested and lodged in jail. He there made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Afterward he drank some kerosene oil, besmeared his face and head with some of the same stuff, lighted a wick and placed it in his mouth. He was severely but not fatally burned.

THE report of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad for the year 1875, makes a very good showing. The receipts were $322,829, and expenses $157,349. The net earnings were $165,480, an increase of $64,969 over 1874, which has been employed in paying interest, taxes, a floating debt of $26,346, and for sundry improvements on the road and at the mines. The increase in the coal tonnage for 1875 is due to the increased shipments of Cumberland coal; the Broad Top product showing a falling off of about 20,000 tons.

THE employes of the Phœnix Iron Company were notified on Monday last by printed handbills, that on and after March 1st, a reduction in wages would take place. The prices to be paid after that date for boiling iron will be $3.50, puddling, $3.25, with a corresponding rate to helpers. All other wages in the mill will be reduced 10 per cent. All superintendents, foremen, civil engineers, draughtsmen, clerks and salaried men will be reduced 25 per cent. The company at the same time give notice that the rents of their houses will be 10 per cent. less than at present.

THE furnace of Reynolds & Moorhead, at the mouth of Redbank, in Clarion county, is still in full blast, making iron at the rate of about 20 tons a day. Work has never been suspended on account of the panic, though a large stock of metal has accumulated. The firm is holding about 6,000 tons of pig iron for better prices. Metal of their grade is now worth in the market about $21 a ton. This does not pay for its manufacture. The Redbank Furnace has superior facilities. Both their coal and ore are mined on the hills above the furnace and run down on a narrow gauge railroad.

GENERALITIES.

WELLINGTON, BIDDER & Co., of New York, rectifiers and distillers, have failed. Their liabilities are represented at a bout $100,000. Some time ago the internal revenue officials seized their whisky on the ground of non-payment of revenue taxes.

BENJAMIN B. TILT & SON, of New York, dealers in manufactured silks, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Tilt & Son are connected with a silk manufacturing company in Paterson, N. J., and estimate their liabilities at between $300,000 and $400,000.

AT Chicago on Tuesday morning, two men, named George Cameron and Fred. Schneider, entered a saloon, and while they were standing at the bar, Cameron, apparently without any provocation, drew a revolver, and, holding it to Schneider's head, fired. He then shot himself. Both men died almost instantly. There is a suspicion that the two men had pre-arranged this mode of dying.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the burning of Medfield, Mass., by the Indians under King Philip, was celebrated in that town Monday. Cannon were fired, bells rung, and historical addresses made, the whole concluding with a public dinner. In the morning a four-horse wagon, filled with persons on their way to the celebration, was overturned, and Rev. Mr. Alger, of South Natick, and Saben Smith, of East Somerville, were fatally injured. Others were seriously wounded.

A Tribute from an Ardent Admirer.

A young lady on Calmet avenue, Chicago, received last night a package with the following note enclosed in it: "Miss—: The accompanying package contains ten $10,000 bonds, registered United States sixes, 1881. Please accept them as a tribute from an ardent admirer who desires to remain unknown. I have known many women, and my heart has been cut to the quick in observing their sinful practices. In you alone have I found a woman who didn't carry her pocketbook in her hand when she was out shopping. You have restored to me faith in womankind. Bless you." This, though vouched for by the Chicago *Tribune*, is rather hazy, but it is good.

ENGLISH SENSE.

The Thornton Family as an Example to American Women.

[Washington Cor. of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Sir Edward Thornton and family set a most excellent example, in the matter of dress, to Washington society, and one that Americans generally might heed to advantage.

This declaration is called out by an incident which occurred on the avenue a few bright days ago, when all of fashionable life here that could get out was on the promenade. The matinee at the principal theatre was just pouring out its crowd, made up largely of young ladies dressed in all the agonies of the styles, to swell the tide, when the English Minister and two daughters appeared upon a crossing which led diagonally along the line of the 30? bedecked American women.

As if by a common impulse the whole crowd caught the sight, and all caught themselves taking a look at once. Sir Edward Thornton is known to all in Washington. His is a striking figure, and he walks and rides so often that every one recognizes him. It was not his appearance, however, that drew such sudden attention from this crowd of silks, laces, feathers and jewelry, but the dress of the two daughters walking one on each side of him. There was the titled Minister of one of the greatest nations of the earth, living here in the largest mansion of the city, and giving now and then such entertainments as eclipse all others for their elegance. His establishment is a shrine where all fashion which can obtain admission worships. But for all this, here were Sir Edward and his daughters out for a walk, and by chance passing in review before hundreds of American women tricked out in all that the fashion plates prescribe; and being out for a walk, these high born young ladies were setting their American cousins a lesson which should have put every one of them to blush. The English ladies had on heavy boots to begin with, so heavy that it was entirely unnecessary to dodge around the damp spots in the avenue crossing. Next, their arms were free, and not engaged in holding up the training dresses in which American female idiots will persist in sweeping through the filth of the streets. Their skirts not only did not touch, but they were not so low that every step spattered them with concentrated nastiness. The skirts were plain, and of plain material. There was also an absence of the intricate humping-up, reefing-in, pulling-back and bunching-out which distinguish those whom Americans adore. But instead of all this each wore a plain, comfortable and decent walking skirt. Each had on a substantial cloak, but, horrors upon horrors, they were cut in the style of two winters ago. The chances are that the cut was that of three seasons since. At any rate, that was the prevailing opinion in one group of Americans that discussed the question with that eagerness which its importance demanded.

"The horrid things," said one, as she stepped into a puddle and splashed her white stockings and the whole side of a white lace skirt she displayed as she was trying to hold it out of the mud; "the horrid things those cloaks and skirts are four seasons old, as I'm alive. And all the money they've got, too?"

"Abominable!" gasped another, in an undertone, as her own trail of silk swept off the curb and into the gutter, where it soaked a moment. "Abominable! What can the Queen be thinking about, if she knows what guys her immediate representatives make of themselves in the capital of America?"

And so the minister and his daughters, all the pictures of health and vigorous life, moved along the front of that crowd quite unconscious of the universal attention they were exciting or of the valuable lesson they were giving those who chose to learn it. But few of those who did lay the lesson to heart will dare to practice it, and probably not one who moves in the fashionable life of Washington will have the courage to imitate the good example of these English ladies of rank. For if they did, you see, the young gentlemen who give the Germans—gentlemen who would at any time exchange their own number seven heads for number four feet—would never be seen with them on the street, or at the opera, and would never invite them to those "divine dances." "And then what would life be?

SHARON OF NEVADA.

The Senator's Two Weeks in Washington—Why the Stay will be Brief.

Last Sunday Mr. William Sharon started from San Francisco for Washington in a car especially fitted up for him. William is United States Senator from Nevada, but resides in San Francisco. He paid a visit to Nevada, his first time in some two years, on the occasion of his election, which took place a little more than a year ago. Since then his domestic affairs have known his presence. The Senator desires to apologize for the delay in his coming to, and shortness of his stay in, that "cloud-capped arena of the gods," as his colleague, James of Nevada, calls the Senate Chamber. His engagements at San Francisco limit his absence to four weeks. As one-half of this time will be occupied by the journey, there will be two weeks devoted to official duties. The reasons why he cannot longer absent himself from his duties in "Frisco," are quite well known. He was Ralston's partner in the Bank of California and its speculations. Somebody stole sixteen millions of dollars from that bank and he must try to tell what became of the money.

Honest on the Sly.

I was talking the other day with a man of high character and position, but of a nature gentle and unassuming, rather than sturdy or trenchant. He was telling me, with great ardor, the best news that a man can communicate with regard to his children, namely, that he was sure that his boys, who had grown old enough for the test, had proved themselves thoroughly honest. He did not use the term in any commonplace or quibbling sense—it had a full and vital meaning. The talk turned upon this matter of honesty, and its extraordinary scarcity. It has been impressed upon my mind by the circumstance that since our casual meeting I was startled one morning by the announcement in the newspapers, of his death. I remember how my friend told me that in his younger days—long before he became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church—he was engaged in a mercantile business in another city. It was his place to attend to the paying of certain charges or duties upon goods, and sometimes it was necessary for him to correct mistakes that had been made in the interests of the firm. This he did as incident to his office, but he told me he knew at the time that if his employers had been discovered by the reputable house which employed him, he would have lost his place. I cannot say that his own conscientiousness should have carried him further and made him face the issue with his employers, because I do not know all the circumstances. But the story is valuable as illustrating a certain tone which is felt by young persons employed in many business houses that show an unspotted record to the world.—*The Old Cabinet.*

Courtship Among the Mormons.

On Saturday, a Mormon by the name o Fulmer, who had been chosen among the faithful to go on a mission to Arizona, called upon Brigham Young. "Married?" queried the prophet. "Not any" said Fulmer, o'er whose brow 40-odd years had left their imprint. "Must marry, Brother Fulmer, before you go to Arizona to build up the kingdom." Don't know anybody who will have me," was the reply. I'll find some one. Do you know Brother Brown in the Seventeenth ward? Well, he has several daughters; you go to Brother Brown's and tell him I want you to marry one of his daughters." Fulmer left, and obeyed counsel to the letter. Knocking at the door he was admitted by Brother Brown, who, upon learning what was wanted, called in his several daughters to be selected from. Fulmer taking his choice, Brown told the girl to get ready in fifteen minutes. "I'll do as you say, dad," was her meek reply, as she walked out. "That's the way I raise my daughters; if they disobey, there's war in the camp." The wedding festivities take place to-night.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

The Old Red Cent.

The history of the red cents in such common use before the war, is attracting much attention at this time. The honor of the invention of this species of coin is given to Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution. These coins were first issued from the mint about the year 1792, and they are now very rare. Since the dawning of the Centennial year one or two of them have made their appearance, and last night it was the fortune of the writer to see one. The particular coin in question is the property of Mr. S. D. Sholes, of the Allegheny Council. On the obverse or front it has an impression of the Sun and dial, underneath which are the words "Mind your Business," and on the sides, "Fugio" and "1787." On the reverse side a circle of thirteen rings, on which is stamped "United States," and in the center, "We are One." It has always been understood to have been designed by Dr. Franklin. Such is a correct description of the first cent. In this Centennial era correctness in matters of history is important.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, has been Winslowed to the tune of $200,000.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

Standing on the threshold, with her wakening heart and mind,
Standing on the threshold, with her childhood left behind:
The woman softness blending with the look of sweet surprise
For life and all its marvels, that lights the clear blue eyes.
Standing on the threshold, with light foot and fearless hand,
As the young knight by his armor in a minster-nave might stand;
The fresh red lip just touching youth's ruddy, rapturous wine,
The eager heart all brave, pure hope—oh, happy child of mine!
I could guard the helpless infant that nestled in my arms;
I could save the prattler's golden head from petty baby harms;
I could brighten childhood's gladness and comfort childhood's tears;
But I cannot cross the threshold with the step of riper years.
For hopes, and joys, and maiden dreams are waiting for her there,
Where girlhood's fancies bud and bloom in April's golden air;
And passionate love, and passionate grief, and passionate gladness lie
Among the crimson flowers that spring as youth goes fluttering by.
Ah! on those rosy pathways is no place for sobered feet,
My tired eyes have naught of strength such fervid glow to meet;
My voice is all too sad to sound amid the joyous notes
Of the music that through charmed air for opening girlhood floats.
Yet thorns amid the leaves may lurk, and thunder clouds may lower,
And death, or change, or falsehood blight the jasmine in thy bower;
May God avert the woe, my child; but oh! should tempest come,
Remember by the threshold waits the patient love of home!

CENTENNIAL SCULLING.

The Fast Professional Oarsmen Alive to the Situation.

The hint to American professional oarsmen, that if they mean to win at Philadelphia they must bestir themselves mightily, has already been promptly taken up. One of the four then suggested as fittest to keep the world's championship on this side of the Atlantic, where it has now remained for nearly five years, has put himself in communication with the others with a view to making up the proposed team. Three of the Ward brothers are announced as on the lookout for a suitable fourth man, and any man who breathes will have to work hard if he thinks he can fill that place. And now the word comes from Halifax that her four mean to be on hand, and that a purse of two thousand dollars has already been made up toward showing the whole world the very best product the Bluenoses will have to exhibit. And they need not regret their readiness, for when England's two fastest fours visited this country in 1871, and rowed in Halifax Harbor a terrible race of nearly seven miles, the renowned Taylor-Winship crew —with Joseph Sadler, the champion sculler of the world, at one of their midship thwarts—only led these modest Haligonians across the finish line by two seconds, while the Biglins were three lengths behind and the other English crew were nine. To be sure their bow, George Brown, a good man, is dead; but hardy fishermen who can pull an oar all day if need be are not scarce in that rugged Northland. And from the adjoining province the famous Paris crew—who at the Paris Exposition races came in ahead of the London Rowing Club, of Oxford, and of the French Geslings—are not at all likely to let this fine occasion slip. With such a four from Pittsburgh as Morris, Schaaf, Coulter and Kaye, with the Ward and Biglin fours from the Hudson, Faulkner's fast quartet from Boston, the Longshores from Portland and these two excellent provincial teams, if all will work their utmost in the interval, either the champion British oarsmen will have to row a magnificent race on the Schuylkill or the colors will still remain on this side of the Atlantic.

HAWTHORNE.

A Reminiscence of the Great American's Early Days.

It is now more than twenty-five years since one of the partners in a prominent Boston publishing house went down to the quiet town of Salem to call upon a young man who had done some little work in the literary line, but whose writings had failed to gain popularity, and who had retired to that congenial obscurity which usually accompanies honest poverty and honorable pride. It was purely a visit of friendship, for the author had latterly only used his pen in the discharge of a petty Government office, and was then endeavoring to postpone as long as possible the disagreeable pecuniary consequences of removal from this office by the strictest economy which even New England domestic science could suggest. The publisher found his friend in the attic chamber of a humble cottage, and after spending an hour in cheerful conversation, rose to depart. As his hand touched the door-knob a thought struck him, and turning around, he said: "By the way, I suppose you have written nothing lately?" "Yes, I have been scribbling a sort of story, but it is not worth printing, and I do not care to show it." "Let me see it at any rate; perhaps I can do something with it." "No, I had rather not; but possibly when you come again you may have a glance at it." But curiosity, now fairly aroused, finally overcame reluctance, and after much persuasion, a drawer in an old secretary was opened and a roll of manuscript produced. There was no time then for inspection, but the manuscript had a careful reading that night, and the next day arrangements were made for publication.

The publisher was James T. Fields, the author was Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the book was "The Scarlet Letter."—*Missouri Republican.*

WINSLOW'S PEDIGREE.

The Other Side of the Story.

We have had that side of the story which purported to detail the total depravity of the Winslow family, the charge being that they were all counterfeiters. Here is the companion picture to hang alongside of it. "The former pastor of the church to which the parents of E. D. Winslow belonged writes to the Boston *Herald* denying the truth of the report that the reputation of the family was bad. He makes the following statement: 'I knew both Mr. Winslow's father and mother. I was their pastor in Ware, and was often in their family. Mr. Nathan Curtis Winslow, the father of Ezra was a man of feeble health. He had the consumption for years and was able to labor but a small part of his time, consequently they were poor; but he was an honest, upright, Christian man. Mrs. Winslow was by no means a 'she devil.' She was a kind lady, a careful mother, and a companionable wife. The feeble health of her husband put a heavy burden on her hands, and her life was one of toil, care, and sacrifice. She was a Christain woman, without reproach in the community where she lived, and ought to be held responsible in no way for the flagrant sins of her unfortunate son, Ezra. The connections of the family were respectable, and all stood well in the town, so far as I ever knew. They came from the town of Bernard, Vt., and are not the family of Winslows from Barre, Mass.'"

"Clasping Hands."

Bishop Haven and the Rev. Mr. Tibbles, of Omaha, have compromised that little question of veracity between them. The Bishop writes to Mr. Tibbles that the only questions on which they differ are whether he spoke disparagingly of the Harper Brothers and whether the interview was intended for publication. He offers to admit that he spoke harshly when he called the interview a stolen conversation, acknowledges that the main statements reported were correct, but insists that he never made the remark about the Messrs. Harper. Mr Tibbles responds that he is willing to admit that he may have been mistaken, and consents to shake hands on the subject. Whatever else the troublesome interview has done, it has accomplished one good result in teaching the good Bishop to put a double back-action brait on his unruly member. He has not been so quiet for a long time as he is at present.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,351.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

CHOICE JAVA COFFEE—40 MATS superior quality, just received and for sale by the mat, or at retail, roasted or green, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

NEW S

WILLIAM

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL STREET,

For our opening Spring sales we are daily which will arrive every week during the sea in VALUE far exceeding anything we ever be Table Linens, Table Damasks, Irish Linens,

Per Steamship Pennsylvania, another invoice of our own importation of

BLACK ALPACAS

And Mohairs, extra good value in all grades. The best possible value in Wool and

SILK WARP CASHMERES,

All the different numbers. The great success attending our sales of BLACK and

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

Show them to be real bargains. A full and complete line of Spring shades. Our

DRESS GOODS

Department having been replenished with the very latest novelties in designs and fabrics, it will now be found unusually attractive and bargains on every counter.
At 12½c, new assortment

DRESS SUITINGS,

At 15c, choice lines of new Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, new desirable

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

At 25c, large variety of new Dress Goods, special good bargains.

JEANS, CASSIMERES,

Cloths, Diagonals, Meltons, &c., &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

For the convenience of o ing Goods and our Customers

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 19, 1876.

We will offer for a few weeks our entire stock of Dress Goods at such prices as will insure their rapid sale.

The near approach of Spring renders it absolutely necessary for us to at once dispose of our large stock of Winter Dress Goods remaining unsold, in order to make room for our Spring purchases. We have an immense stock of medium-priced Dress Goods, which have been selling at from 50 to 60 cents, which we will sell during the special sale at 25 cents. Also, a large assortment of goods worth 20 to 25 cents, we will close at 12 1-2 to 15 cents. We have quite a quantity of Plaids suitable for Children's Dresses at very low prices, in some instances at about one-half the prices of two months ago.

This is intended as a bona fide closing sale of our Winter Goods, and customers will find that prices on every article offered will be about one-half the value of the goods.

We also have a full stock of seasonable goods, such as Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, New Style Prints, an immense assortment of Hamburg Edgings, &c., all at the lowest possible prices.

We desire to call attention to our stock of Alexander and La Porte kid Gloves, in two buttons, which we are selling at $1 a pair. They are worth $1.50.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal St.,
Allegheny.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

No. 77 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Pipe Beds and Furnaces. Finest Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

HARDWARE.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS' WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WEDNESDAY,

SPRING GOOD

A

WILLIAM

FEDERAL STREET,

In receipt of New Goods of all kinds, and with son, we are happy to announce that we shal fore had the pleasure of offering. We would Hamburg Edgings, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Wh

NEW SPRING STYLES

SHAWLS, SACQUES, SUITS,

Costumes, &c. Ladies' Cashmere Sacques, Ladies' Black and Colored Suits, Ladies' Light Striped and Check Shawls, Ladies' Striped Ottoman Shawls, Ladies' Black Thibet and Broche Shawls. White and Fancy

SACQUINGS

For Spring, for Ladies and Misses. Ladies' Plain and Worked

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Plain and Worked White Skirts, Ladies' Plain and Worked White Waists, Ladies' Fancy Colored Skirts.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In newest styles, for Gents, Boys and Youths, Little Boys' Kilt Suits, all colors.
Complete line of all sizes and sty

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

S. R. DAVIDSON, President.
OHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and pr ceeds promn ptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876.

There were few changes in the character of current business apparent yesterday. The banks report their deposits as falling off, so that they are not able to enlarge their discount lines. Country collections are poor, and the same of city collections in the mercantile line. Yet there is a hopeful outlook for spring, and the belief that there will be an active state of trade at that time. Our railroad companies are making preparations for a large trade during the coming summer, refitting tracks and putting their roads in the very best working condition.

On Tuesday the interest on $17,783,350 bonds ceased, as that amount had been called in November 15th. Of this total, $12,785,350 were called at the request of the Rothschild syndicate, which subscribed for an equal amount of United States 5 per cent. bonds. These 5 per cent. bonds the syndicate paid for in called 5-20s (6 per cents), matured coupons, and gold. The payments for more than $8,000,000 were made before Tuesday, and, of the $4,000,000 paid for on that day, the greater part was paid also in called 5-20s and coupons, so that less than $2,000,000 gold had to be transferred from the market to the Treasury. This is a larger amount than came out of the Treasury, although much less than will come out as the called 5-20s which the syndicate were not able to obtain are presented to the Treasury for redemption. There are, of course, no bonds to be issued in the place of the $5,000,000 5-20s called for the sinking fund. It is not known what part of this $5,000,000 the syndicate succeeded in getting and is using in payment for new issues taken by them, but for the remainder the Treasury will be obliged to pay gold as they are presented. It is probable that the presentation of these bonds by holders will extend over several weeks, possibly months. With the closing of accounts between the syndicate and the Treasury, it deserves to be said that Mr. Bristow, if compelled to pursue the policy he has, has managed far better for the Government than his predecessors. His refunding has cost the Government less, and the work has been accomplished by the Rothschild syndicate with as little disturbance as possible to the various markets.

The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee held another meeting on Monday morning, which is described as somewhat amusing, if not important. On Saturday members of the committee were requested to present bills embodying their views at the meeting on Monday morning. The discussion of Saturday, which was somewhat heated, developed the fact that nothing could be agreed to without making large concessions to the inflationists. Two bills were, therefore, presented to the committee on Monday, from two different sources, both looking to the repeal of the Resumption act. Gov. Walker, of Virginia, presented a bill entitled, "An act to appreciate greenbacks." This bill provided for the repeal of the Resumption act of 1875 and the funding of greenbacks in 1881 into four and a half per cent. bonds. It also includes unlimited inflation and the payment of duties on imports in greenbacks, and the abolition of national banks. Mr. Payne, however, had carefully prepared a bill much like that heretofore called by his name, but modified in one important particular to meet the demands of the inflationists. This bill provides for the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and prohibits any further contraction of the volume of the currency. It further provides that on and after June 1, 1876, and each year thereafter, the Government shall reserve for the establishment of a resumption fund three per cent. in gold coin of the total amount of greenbacks outstanding, and shall so continue to hoard gold coin each year until there shall be in the vaults of the Treasury thirty per cent. in gold coin of the total amount of outstanding legal-tender obligations. The second clause of the bill provides that all banks and banking associations doing business under the laws of the United States shall deposit in their vaults, as a reserve, three per cent. of their circulation in gold coin each year, and shall continue to set aside the same amount of gold coin each year until they shall have in their vaults, as a resumption fund, thirty per cent. of their outstanding circulation. These banks are also to deposit bonds in the United States Treasury to secure circulation to an extent of $10,000 over and above the amount of circulation granted them. When this thirty per cent. has been accumulated in the Treasury of the United States and in the banks, then there shall be a resumption of specie payments, and gold and silver alone shall be legal tender currency. In lieu of the clause for resumption in 1879, Mr. Payne inserts a provision, to give force and effect to his bill, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue $300,000,000 of bonds, of denominations of $50 and $100, or multiples thereof, payable in gold at the expiration of forty years from July 1, 1876, at the rate of four per cent. interest, payable quarterly, these bonds to be exchanged at not less than the face value of bonds issued for legal tender notes; but the exchange shall not exceed $4,000,000 per month. These bonds are to be available for deposit in the Treasury by National banks as security for circulating notes, and for other liabilities of the Government under existing laws. Legal-tender notes received in exchange for these bonds are to be destroyed under regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury Department.

In our advertising columns this morning the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York offers money on good mortgages at a very reasonable rate. We are informed they intend placing from $100,000 to $500,000 in this city and Allegheny.

LONDON, February 22—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion which has gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ per cent. Consols, money 94 7-16; account, 94½; U. S. bonds of '65, 105¼; do '67, 109; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 106; Central, 104; Erie, 15½; preferred, 31.

PARIS, February 22.—Rentes, 66f 85c.

FRANKFORT, February 22.—U. S. new 5s, 101¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 22, 1876.

This being a legal holiday, all the oil and telegraph offices were closed, and, therefore, we are unable to give our usual report of the market. There were no advices from the east or the producing regions, and we presume that there, as here, business was suspended.

It is reported, unofficially, that the managers of the P. R. R. Co. decline, for the present at least, to accede to the demands of Pittsburgh Refiners, and the transportation question, therefore, remains just where it has been, in an unsatisfactory shape, so far, at least, as the trade here are concerned.

The Barrel market continues dull and prices nominally unchanged; countries, $1,05; city made, $1,15@1,20.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a moderate inquiry for timothy, and the transactions made were at the range of prices previously obtained. There was a good supply on the market, and at the close there still remained a fair amount unsold. There was but a small portion of the supply that would grade as good as prime, and the better qualities were generally wanted. Sales ranged at $2,10@2,25 for common to prime. The other descriptions of seed were quiet, but all good lots were firmly held, and there was no change to note in prices. Sales of medium clover were made at $8@8,10, according to quality. Flax sold at $1,20@1,35 for only fair to prime. Hungarian and millet were quotable at 45@55c, according to quality. The quotations given are for lots sold on the open market, while from store and from second hands a shade better prices were obtained.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Lewis O & M	3	Isabella Fur'e	5
Lindsay & McC'm	3	Byers, McC & Co	3
Minick & Co'm	4	F T Steel Co'm	6
Sug & Co'm	2	Rees, G & W'm	1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co'o	9	Soho Furnace'o	12
Nat. Tube works	1	S. S. & Co'o	11

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 22, 1876.

The fine weather has imparted a more cheerful feeling in commercial and manufacturing circles, and while business is far from being active, and is considerably short of what is usually is at this particular time, it is about all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances.

APPLES—In steady demand and we can report regular sales at $1,50@4,50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1,15@1,20 ₱ bushel to the trade and 10@15c additional in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—About the only noticeable feature is increased receipts; there is a continued good demand for fine stock and prices are still sustained, although the general tone of the market is not as strong as it was at the close of the week. Prime to choice rolls at 22@30c; fancy, 31@32c.

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2,00
No 3 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,75
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	2,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (5S)	2,00
Stock Braid (4S)	2,75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25@1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00@1,50 "

CHEESE—A firm with a continued steady demand, but prices remain as last quoted; prime Ohio Factory, 14@14½c; New York do, 14½@15c.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues light, unusually so, notwithstanding prices are low, but anticreased consumption within the next few weeks is hopid for and expected. Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 ₱ Blackberries	$2 50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 ₱ Blueberries	2 00	2 ₱ Common Pears	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries	2 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	2 00
2 ₱ Green Gages	3 00	2 ₱ Raspberries	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	2 00	2 ₱ Strawberries	2 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums	1 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 50
2 ₱ Peaches	1 75	2 ₱ Winslow's Corn	2 25
2 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Peas	2 25
3 ₱ Pie Peaches	1 60	3 ₱ Tomatoes	1 65

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but unchanged. Apples, sales for quarters and 11a12c for sliced. Peaches, 12a13c for prime halves; 18a20c for peeled.

EGGS—There is a continued steady demand and we can report sales at 17a18c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25 to 6,75, the outside figure f r choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7; amber, $7,00a7,50. Rye flour, $4,75a5. Buckwheat flour, 2a2½.

GROCERIES—The market continues to gain strength, if we can rely on our Eastern advices; jobbers, it appears, have been buying pretty freely within the past few days and importers are doing their best to get up prices. Sugars, Syrups and Molasses unchanged. Syrups cheaper than they have been for several years, in consequence mainly of the low price of New Orleans molasses, as the latter have very largely supplanted the former.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5½@6½

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard B	9¾
Granulated	11	Standard Ex C	9¾
Extra Granulated	11	Refining Yellows	9¼
Powdered	11¾	N.O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, ½ pkgs	20½
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	20
Good Rio	20½ @21½	Roasted Java	33 to 40
Old Gov. Java	31		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @ 80	English Breakfast	45 @1 00

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7½	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 00
Superior Wax	6½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
Layer Raisins, per	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet and present nothing that is really new or important. Prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red wheat still quoted at 90@95c, with a moderate inquiry and with a demand just about sufficient to absorb the supply, hence there has been no recent change in prices; mixed, 89@91c; white, 93@95c. Shelled Corn continues dull and prices are weak and drooping; quotable at 48@49c on track, for Ohio and Indiana. One dealer reports having shipped some 13 cars to Baltimore. Ear Corn is in light stock but there does not appear to be much inquiry; quotable at 38@39c, on wharf and track. Rye quiet and unchanged at 82@85c.

HAY—Baled is reported dull and the supply accumulating, but prices remain about as last quoted; upland prairie $16@18; timothy, $16@18.

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.32@0.39
Oak Sole, city	0.36@0.39
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid	0.29@0.30
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.28@0.31
Slaughter, heavy	0.36@0.39
Oak, Rough	0.24@0.27
Harness, city oak	0.36@0.38
Harness, Oronoco	0.30@0.35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.23@0.32
Calf Skins,	$4,00@6,00
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	54,00@66,00
Fair Leather	0.40@0.44
Finished Calf	0.90@1,25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.18@0.22
Finished Kips	0.60@0.90

LUMBER—The following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$25 00
No 2	21 00
Best No 1 Fench Shingles	4 75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	26 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Moulding ¾c per inch square per running foot.
Inside Shutters, inch thick, 25c per foot.
Window Frames and Sash from $2.50 to $3.50 per window.
Four Panel Doors from $2.50 to $3.50 each.

MILL FEED—Is reported dull but unchanged; Bran, $14@15; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $22@23.

POTATOES—We have to report a continued dull market, without, however, any quotable change in prices; 30@35c ₱ bushel on track and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm, and, as will be seen, we have still further advanced our quotations on Mess Pork. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Hogs were packed at high rates this season, and in view of the low rates of lard which have prevailed this season, meats at present rates pay but little or no profit. Adding the cost of manufacturing, shrinkage, &c., to the price of hogs, packers will be forced to realize higher rates for the products to make a fair interest on this season's investment. The indications now point to a healthy business, foreign and domestic, and to an advance in values as the season progresses.

Hams—Extra S., C. per lb.	14½	Do, half barrels	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Do. buckets	14¾
Sides, Ex. S. C.	14½	Lard, Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	18	mer use	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	6½	Do. in barrels	—
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. in buckets	—
Rib Sides	13	Do. in 5 lb cadies	16¾
Short Rib do	13	Do. 5 lb pails	16¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do. 10 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	22.75	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Family Mess Pork	22.75	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut "	22.75	Bologna Sausage	6
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		do. ¼ bbls	4.00
		Do. do. bbls	8.50

SEEDS—Clover Seed dull at @9a9.25 ₱ bu. Timothy seed easy at $2,65a2,85.

WOOL—We quote an advance in Tubs and Pulls. We quote to-day's price for Corry Ware:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$0 00
No. 2 do	7 00
No 3 do	5 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 90
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 15
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Clinmon do do	2 25
Clothes Pins ₱ box	90@1,25

Progress of the Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says:

The receipts of hogs from the leading packing centers have been comparatively light during the past week, and packers have transacted very little business—in fact, the season may be considered closed. It is pretty well determined among operators in the trade what the result of the season's work will be, and little attention is given to the packing of the balance of the season. So far the returns indicate that the final packing in the West will not vary much from 4,850,000 to 4,875,000 hogs, and the quality will be largely superior to that of last season. The yield of lard may not be quite as large as generally calculated upon, as packers assert that their hogs have not borne any extra endeavors to manufacture it—the low prices not warranting it. At this point, two or three packers have closed for the season, and other houses will probably follow suit during the coming week. At other large points the season's work is gradually diminishing. The shortage in the receipts of hogs at the interior cities, and the decreased business by Eastern cities is attracting considerable attention—more so than usual.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed at the points named, as returned to the Secretary of the Chicago Pork Packers' Association:

Points.	To date. 1875-6	To date. 1874-5	Total To date. 1873-4
Chicago	1,499,350	1,585,325	1,060,848
Cincinnati	526,775	410,452	360,161
St. Louis	312,427	292,000	272,245
Louisville	221,000	273,118	278,118
Indianapolis	3?2,930	262,000	278,339
Milwaukee	183,000	225,000	238,506
Salina, Iowa	30,280	32,850	37,318

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 22.—Refined petroleum 9¾d. Linseed cake £11 15s. Spirits turpentine 24s@24s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Cotton dull at 6½@6 9-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,300 American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Wheat: Receipts for three days 75,000 quarters, including 21,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 11d@10s 2d; do club 10s 3d@10s 10d; red western spring, two to one, 7s 10d@9s 10d. Corn: Mixed western, new, 36s 9d@37s 3d. Bacon: L. C. M. 52s@56s. Refined Petroleum 10¼@11½d. Spirits turpentine 24s.

ANTWERP, February 22.—Petroleum 29f.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 22.—Flour: little trade; western superfine $4@4,50; common extras $5a5,25; Wisconsin extras $5,25@5,50; Minnesota extras $5,50@6; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@7; Illinois $6,25@8,25; St. Louis $6,50@9; fancy Minnesota $7,75@9,25. Corn quiet; 65@67½c for mixed and yellow. Oats dull; 46@51c for mixed and No. 2 white; 43@46c for rejected; 55@57c for No. 1 white.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—Butter: fine grades firm; New York and Bradford county extras 36@37c; firsts 28@32c; western extras 28@30c; firsts 25@26c; rolls extras 25@30c; firsts 23c. Cheese: stronger; New York fancy 14c, prime 12¾@13¼c; western fine 12½@13c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 19@20c; western do 18@19c.

Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Cattle: feeling offish, in sympathy with eastern markets; no decline to be quoted owing to light receipts; good native shipping steers $4,25a5,25; medium to fair $4@4,35; pony steers $3,75@4,25; choice native cows $3,75@5,00; fair to good $3,25@3,75; native stockers $2,50@3,75; feeders $4@4,25; receipts 500. Hogs active; higher; shipping grades special-ly strong; Yorkers $7,90@8,10; packing $7,80@8,35; extra $8,45@8,50; receipts 1,700.

BUFFALO, February 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,632 head; total for week 7,374 head; market active, and prices ¼@¾c off last week's quotations, with downward tendency; sales 1,500 head. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600 head; total for week 16,600 head; market fairly active at 20a25c off closing rates, and at strong opening quotations of last week; sales for week 8,508 head. Ohio sheep averaging 78 lbs at $4,25, 83 at $5,40; 91 at $6,60; 93 at $5,40; 108 at $6,40; 103 at $6. Michigan sheep averaging 94 lbs. at $6; 101 at $6,40; 92 at $5,87½; 102 at $6,25a6. Indiana sheep 80 to 86 lbs at $5,25. Hogs: receipts 700 head; total for week 10,200 head; market moderately active, a few car loads remaining on sale; Yorkers $8,40a8,50, fair to best offerings of heavy; $8,50a8,75 good prime.

WATERTOWN, February 22.—Beef cattle: receipts 917 head; butchers are now dependent upon the west for requirements; sales of choice at $5@5,25; extra $8a8,75; first quality $7a7,75; second $6a6,50; third $5a5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,876 head; prices unchanged; sales in lots at $2a3 each; extra $3,50a6,50 each, or from 4½c to 7½c per lb.

CHICAGO, February 22.—Cattle: receipts estimated 5,000 head, very dull; ¼c lower on medium shipping; others steady; extreme range $3a6; mostly $4a4,50. Hogs: receipts 18,000 head; dull; 5a10c lower; packing $7,80a8; bacon $8,00a8,95; shipping $8,25a8,50; Philadelphias $8,75. Sheep: receipts 3,000; active; common to choice $4,30a5.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Hogs receipts 1,754; steady and in fair demand; common to light $7,50a8,10; fair to good packing $8,15a8,40; some lots to arrive sold at $8,50; shipments 333.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—Wool quiet, but firm; supply light, but equal to the demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46a46c, X 43a44c, medium 50a51c, coarse 46a49c; New York, Michigan and Indiana and western fine 42a 43c, medium 50a54c, coarse 45a49c, combing washed 58a65c, unwashed 42@43c, Canada combing 58@60c, fine unwashed 29a32c, coarse and medium unwashed 35a38c, tub washed 48a50c, extra and merino pulled 39a40c, No. 1 and super pulled 38a42c; Texas fine and medium 22a25c, coarse 21a23c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales 6,000 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts 11,650; exports coast 1,776; continent 3,109; Great Britain 4,972; stock 370,911.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 hx p press, S. R. Johnston & Co; 1 case shoes, D. Carter; 1 do, T. Hood & Son; 3 bxs p paper, Kramer & S; 60 pkgs tobacco, C. Reese; 10 pkgs tobacco, M. Sodel & Co; 39 do, to order; 1 do, Bell & Landies, Rea H. & Co; 8 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 1 case 1 tobacco, Maul & G; 1 hx mdse, Lindsay Steel Co; 10 bbls beef, J. Bruce; 12 bbls apples, A. Atwell & Co; 5 tubs butter, Brown C. & Co; 5 do, Voight M. & Co; 74 bxs yeast, J. C. Beebe; 5 bbls lard, Palice A. & T; 1 do, Bell & Landies; 1 do, J. H. Parker; 15 bbls rice, Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 barrels eggs, 2 half barrels butter, J. Hainer; 11 cases 1 tobacco, Maul & G; 14 bbls lard, Fiaccus; 5 pkgs do, C. Atwell; 1 car bran, J. Crothers; 45 bbls flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 15 bbls beef, J. Bruce; 12 bbls apples, A. Atwell & Co; 6 staves, Clittens on ref. Co; 50 tcs hams, Walker, D. & Bro.

FAIRMOUNT AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car fish, Dilworth Bros; 1 do apples, A. Bricket & Son; 1 do clover seed, A. Dickson; 1 do lumber, Calhoun & Co; 1 do shavings, Pittsburgh Excelsior; 1 bdls apples, J. A. Graff & Son; 5 do cks, Kramer & V; 2 bxs soap, Bell & Landies; 1 do mdse, Rea H. & Co; 1 do pails, Rea H. & Co; 10 pails tobacco, J. M. Hoch & Son; 2 bales rubber, H. McKee; 1 bdl leather, G. N. Hoffheimer; 1 do furs, P. Friedland; 2 do mdse, J. A. Mack; 500 ft lumber, Lindmyer Bros; 43 bdls rails, 41 bdls slats, J. H. Phillips; 1 hx books, S. A. Cuddy & Co; 1 do, H. M.; 1 do, Smallman & Co; Caskey & S; 2 cars oats, W. G. Millers; 5 ½ bbls, E. M. Irwin; 98 pkgs mdse, Rea H. & Co; 1 pkg butter, H. Rea & Son; 2 do, Brown, C. & Co; 7 do, Voigt, M. & Co; 8 do, J. A. Renshaw; 1 bbl do, Heasley, A. & Co; 2 pkgs mdse, Bell & Landies; 1 do, sunde, Blanchard, R. & Co; 1 car oats, J. A. & W. Fairgy; 1 hx butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 14 bbls apples, Wood & Co; 1 do, Shaw & Co; 1 do, Hussen; 67 sacks, 6 bxs do, 4 pails do, J. Peslng.

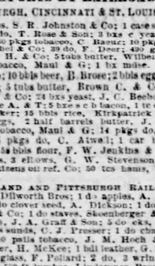
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car stock, Miller, 22; 1,30 do, Graham & Co; 1 do strong, D. & Co; 24 do, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 1 do, Cleveland & P. R. R; 16 do, P. F. W. & C; 24 do, Rahm Coal Co; 3 do sand, Mills, Henry Fisher Co; 8 do, Shoenberger, R. & Co; 8 do, Isa fur Co; 1 do bearing, Paine A. & T; 3 do o iron, P. R. R. Co; 4 do bundles, Standard Oil Co; 1 do oil, O. Loomis & Co; 1 do oats, J. Rose; 2 do hay, Irwin & H; 2 do, H. Hoven & Co; 1 do lumber, R. & H. Fulton; 1 do clay, Star F. Brick Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car flour, Hoock, C. & Co; 1 do potatoes, P. Goodell; 1 do hay, S. B. Floyd; 1 do, W. O. Miller; 12 bxs soap, Bell & Co; 12 bxs tobacco, A. Blinderman; 15 do, Wilbert & W; 1 bbls d fruit, J. H. Lippencott; 10 bbls flour, J. Porterfield; 2 bbls whiskey, J. Thomas; 10 bbls ash, Keystone Flint Glass Co; 2 bbls lard, Haworth & D.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY STATION.—2 cars hay, W. J. Meek; 50 brooms, J. Rose; 52 pkgs paddlers, Logan, G. & Co; 17 bbdns, 2 bbls mdse, W. Plasons; 1 refrigerator, Lockhart & Manufacturing Co, Philadelphia; 1 do, Haller, B. & Co; 2 cars f sood, M. B. Suydam; 1 car barley, C. Kottner; 1 car o corn, J. Kerr; 5 cars oats, Miller & D; 37 bags o corn, Adams & K; 1 sk feathers, 2 bbls eggs, Kohen & D; 1 car o rn, R. Knox & Son.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars barley, Spencer, McK. & Co; 1 car barley, J. Schirmer; 1 car oats, D. Wallace; 1 car barley, Hosack, McC. & Co; 3 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.



IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Minnesota Flour,
150 Barrels Rye Flour,
180 Barrels Burnuda Red Onions,
500 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye,
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops,
For sale by ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses

"WHITE STAR" FLOUR

FULL LINE GROCERIES.

Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Bailed Hay and Straw, All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
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HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

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FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

SUNDRIES.
10 bbls. Dried Peaches—halves.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
5 cars Red Wheat.
Chopped Corn.
Chopped Corn and Oats.
A lot of Sacks, cheap.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs.
February 21,1876.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
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COAL, COKE AND LIME.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
☞Particular attention given to filling orders of he above coal.

A SAFE LIGHT. IT Cannot be Exploded. **ELAINE** The Family Safeguard OIL. WARDEN & OXNARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE,
100 bbls. Roundale, for sale by
S. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 7 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, February 22, 1876.

Stations.	Low water—or ft of it.	Change Dur'n State	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	41	0 fr	SW	Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	—3	SW	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	2	0	NW	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	3	0 fr	NW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	4	—0	NW	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks	1	0	NW	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	13	0	NW	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	32	11 —0	NW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	15	1 —3	NW	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	7	8 fr	NW	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	22	0 —1	N	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	10	3 —0	NW	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	42	1 fr	NE	Fair.

JOHN KAERNAGLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 6 feet 9 inches and falling. Cloudy and cool; business at the landing was tame as compared with the day preceding.

THE St. Francis Belle is on her way to Madison.

THE Carrie Brooks left for Zanesville yesterday on time.

THE towboat Hornbrook with a tow of empty flats, was the only arrival from below.

THE E Hensley has been sold at New Orleans by the Sheriff to Bradish Johnson for $10,000.

THE new towboat Joseph B. Williams left Louisville with 20 boats of coal for New Orleans.

THE Wild Duck, Capt. Adams, as will be seen by card, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

SAM BARR, Jr., an old steamboat clerk, is still employed at the transfer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THE Fearless left Johnsonville for St. Louis yesterday, and the Hornet No. 2 was to have left Cincinnati for this port last evening.

THE Red Cloud, when about thirty-five miles above Paducah, in the Tennessee river, burst her steam pipe; one deck passenger was slightly scalded.

THE Billy Henderson, sunk by collision with the Jno. F. Tolle, Friday, was a small stern-wheeler, loaded with cotton-seed for New Orleans, and was owned by Capt. Cooley.

THE John B. Maude has withdrawn from the Memphis and New Orleans trade, and in charge of Captain John Heinn has entered the Red river trade for the balance of the season.

THE Point Pleasant (W. Va.) *Register* says that "there has been so much high water this season, that farmers who had wheat growing on the low lands on the Kanawha and Ohio, and on creek bottoms, have suffered largely from these freshets."

THE elegant side-wheeler, Capt. Dan Moore, with Messrs. McConnell and Ackley in charge of the office, is announced to leave for St. Louis on Saturday positively. As will be seen by card, she will take excursionists to Cincinnati to witness the Mardi-Gras festivities and return them by rail for $12 for the round trip.

THE Emma Graham passed Wheeling on time and will be found in port this morning. She will return on time this P. M. and will receive, as she deserves, a good out trip. The Graham, in consequence of her reliability, always arriving and leaving on time, has built up a very snug trade, as she gets the preference over other boats for the reasons stated. Capt. J. T. Russell still continues in command.

THE new Presbyterian Church at Catlettsburg, Ky., was dedicated last Sunday. This Church has been almost entirely built through the exertions of Mrs. Honshell, the estimated wife of Commodore Wash. Honshell. A large number of steamboat men contributed largely towards its erection. Through the noble work of Mrs. Honshell the congregation enter their new house free of debt.

THE Quincy *Whig* says: "The City of Quincy came to this city in 1870, and her appearance was made the occasion of a big demonstration. The citizens generally turned out and met her at the wharf, and when loaded, General Tilson, on behalf of the citizens, presented Captain Judd West, the commander, with a handsome stand of colors, purchased by our citizens at a cost of $250. It was expected that the boat would run in the St. Paul trade."

WALT, the Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes as follows: On the return of Sam. Brown to St. Louis, Captain McDonald will re ire from command, being called home by some private business that requires his attention. He will be succeeded by Captain Cochran, late mate of the Charley Brown, who is an old veteran in towboat service. Captain Cochran, I am told, commanded the old towboat Crescent City, and in 1862 took down the first tow of coal that ever went into New Orleans. During the war Captain Brown commanded the Venture, and with her took the first tow of coal to St. Louis. Colonel Shoonmaker of Pittsburgh, came down on the Sam. Brown for St. Louis

HOME NEWS.

All subscribers for THE GAZETTE should now receive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are a rising and high barometer, brisk to high northwest and north winds, decidedly cold, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except light snows.

Money to Loan on Easy Terms.

We publish a notice on our first page of money to loan that should be good news to many. The advertisement explains itself, and the rates asked are very reasonable.

At the Gospel Meeting

To be held to night at the Second Presbyterian church, corner Penn avenue and Seventh street, Rev. Samuel J. Wilson D. D., will deliver a short address, to be followed by the usual brief meeting to be conducted by young men. Services begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock, seats free, and all are invited.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jonathan Booth, father of George Booth, Assistant City Clerk, and J. J. Booth, the well known contractor, which occurred shortly before eleven o'clock last night at the residence of his son George, on Tannehill street. Deceased was a native of England. He had lived the three score and ten years allotted to man, being at the time of his death in the seventieth year of his age.

Allegheny Robberies.

On Monday evening while a ball was in progress in Wacker's Hall, on Ohio street, at the foot of Troy Hill, Allegheny, the part of the building in which Mr. Wacker resides was entered and a full suit of clothes stolen. The same night some person entered a slaughter-house on Spring Garden avenue, owned by the butcher who occupies at all No. 90, in the Allegheny market, cut down a bullock that had been killed during the evening and carried off a large quantity of the meat. The balance of it was so cut up that most of it had to be thrown away. The loss was about $80. Last evening the bill of George Gerber's saloon, at the corner of East and South Diamond streets, was robbed of about $8.

That Avuncular Homicide.

An item in yesterday's paper under the above head, contained a few inaccuracies, which we hasten to correct. The shooting took place at Callin's old stand instead of White Hall, and it was Stewart who was shot instead of Ogden. The two had had a fight inside the tavern, in which Ogden got the worst of the scrape. Shortly afterwards Ogden called Stewart to the door, and just as he came out presented a revolver to his breast and fired. The ball entered near the heart and passed downwards, inflicting a fatal wound. At 8 o'clock last evening, information received from the wounded man indicated that it was scarcely possible he could survive until morning. Ogden is still at large. Both the parties were respectable and wealthy farmers.

Hay, Shinkle & Miller.

We would call the special notice of our readers to the co-partnership notice of Messrs. Hay, Shinkle & Miller, in to-day's paper, who have recently purchased the foundry and machinery works established in 1848 by S. S. Fowler, and more recently owned by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co., deceased. This establishment has always been noted for the superior quality of its manufactures. Their collection of patterns of Gearing, Tallows, &c., are more varied and complete than any other establishment in this part of the country. And the machinery for doing good work is after the most improved construction, and consists of Turning and Boring Lathes, Planers, Drills, Shapers, &c., and suitable for doing either light or heavy work. Some machines are of capacity to turn or bore 18 feet in diameter and 25 feet in length. Messrs. Hay and Chas. Shinkle have been identified with the works for over twenty years, and are familiar with all its workings. W. J. Miller, Esq., is an son of Jr. Robert Miller, the well known proprietor of the Duquesne Forge of this city. Their specialty will be the manufacture of *Grist and Saw Mill Machinery*. Persons in need of any *Foundry or Machine Work* would do well to make application to them for a catalogue and price lists, at No. 39 Water street.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The Deaths in Pittsburgh Last Week.

Dr. W. Snively, Registrar of the Board of Health, reports forty-two deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last, as follows: Accident by burn, 2; on railroad, 1; asthma, 2; asphyxia, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebritis, 2; consumption, 7; convulsions, 1; croup, 2; diphtheritis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; gestromunacia, 1; valvular disease of heart, 1; hematocele peloic, 1; meningi, 1; old age, 3; pleurisy, 1; premature labor, 1; pneumonitis, 5; small-pox, 3; total, 42; white, 40, colored, 2; males, 25, females, 27; married, 12, single, 27, widowed, 2, and not stated 1; under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 8; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1, 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 4; total, 42. The number of infectious diseases reported during the week was 27, of which 23 were smallpox, 2 scarlet fever and 2 typhoid fever. Twenty-three new cases of small-pox last week and yet Select Council wants to abolish the Board of Health.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

$100 For Two Drinks of Whisky—Strange Vagaries of a Wealthy Gentleman.

There are not many men who think they have more money than they know what to do with, particularly during the present financial stringency. A gentleman with plenty of cash in his wallet and some liquor in his stomach went into a Fifth avenue saloon on Monday and imbibed whisky to the extent of two drinks. He laid down a hundred dollar bill in payment and walked off. The next place he visited was a book store, where he purchased a newspaper and handed the clerk a dollar, accompanied with the information that he didn't mind the change. He then bought a pocketbook, the price of which was $3.75, and tendered another hundred dollar bill as compensation. Without waiting for the change he walked away, and would not have got the money coming to him had not the clerk hunted him up and placed it in his possession. He had $1,900 in cash on hand when his attention was called to many of consequences. The gentleman is a resident of this city, and it is said recently came into possession of property valued at $300,000. He continued in the course entered upon it will not be long until the estate is in the possession of other parties.

BARGE OIL.

Proposed Suits for Conspiracy Against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A meeting of the oil dealers was held yesterday afternoon with closed doors. The tenor of their discussion of the present disagreeable situation was not made public. It has been ascertained, however, that the dealers in barge oil intend to prosecute the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for conspiracy, and the assumptions for that purpose are now being raised. It is claimed that the men who bring their crude oil to the city by barges, thereby getting it here at a cost of ten cents per barrel, are discriminated against in the matter of freight charges by the railroad company after the oil has been refined and is transported east. The P. R. R. allows all dealers who bring their crude oil to the city by the A. V. R. R., a rebate on the same oil after it has been refined and shipped to the seaboard. The dealers in barge oil claim that they should be allowed to ship refined oil at the same figures as other parties. The cost of bringing crude oil to the city by river is the actual per cent. as already stated, and by rail thirty-five cents. It is therefore easy to understand why the railroad company should want to make the twenty-five cents difference.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Another Evidence of the Zeal of Allegheny Police.

Another evidence of the intense zeal and careful watchfulness of that highly competent force of conservators of the peace known as the Allegheny police, was made known yesterday. About eight o'clock Monday evening, as Mr. Fred R. Holmes, the cashier of the Enterprise Savings Bank of Manchester, was on his way to his residence, No. 121 Arch street, Allegheny, he was attacked in the Craig street tunnel of the Fort Wayne railroad, at the foot of Sherman, by two ruffians, who struck him with a heavy bar of iron, knocking him down and afterwards kicked him and otherwise maltreated him. Before Mr. Holmes fell, however, a scuffle ensued, which led the parties to the mouth of the tunnel on Craig street. Mrs. Tyler, proprietress of a grocery store, at the corner of Craig street and Hope alley went to, the door and heard Mr. H. call for help, as he was dying. He was found in an unconscious state on the pavement and was carried into the store of Mrs. Tyler. Dr. Rankin was summoned, and also his relatives notified. The physician found that the left arm of the patient was dislocated at the shoulder joint, and that he had received some severe bruises on the head. He recovered shortly, and was taken home, suffering intense pain. Lately ascertained that he had left at home his gold watch, valued at $300 and only had on his person five or six dollars in money, which was all that the thieves secured.

One of the most singular and significant facts of the occurrence is that not a soul about the Mayor's office knew a thing about it until the reporters gave the information some fourteen or fifteen hours after it had taken place. It is said, however, that the hour in which the assault was made was when Officer Merriman had gone off, and just before Officer Davis went on. Mr. Holmes was not able to describe his assailants further than that they were both young men, dressed in black clothes, and that one was tall and the other short and thick.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using **Marvin's Self-Raising** flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking soda or cream of tartar and soda.

THE WAR ON WHISKY.

Fourth Annual Anniversary of the Temperance Alliance.

Who pays the Bills of the Rum Dealers Daughters—An Entire Congregation Rise Spontaneously and Take the Pledge—The History of the Temperance Movement briefly Sketched.

Yesterday morning the Third Presbyterian church on Sixth avenue, was comfortably filled by ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of temperance. The occasion was the fourth anniversary of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance. The session began at 10:45 o'clock with the hymn beginning "All hail the power of Jesus' name," the audience singing in concert. After prayer by the Rev. —— Melhorn, President Rabe read his annual report. The paper was very interesting, and it faithfully set forth the difficulties to be contended against in the warfare upon intemperance.

THE WORK OF REFORMATION

though shown to be a very slow one, had been going steadily forward, and the result was eminently gratifying, yet it was sorrowfully confessed that the stronghold of the whisky dealers had not been invaded with that perfect success for which all temperance people prayed.

Following Mr. Rabe, Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the State Alliance, briefly recounted the progress of the cause throughout the Commonwealth. The fruits of the last years labors had been abundant enough to encourage the workers, and though their advances were made but by inches they would press on until alcoholism was forced to the wall.

Then Rev. R. T. Miller spoke of the Christian feature of the Alliance, and alluded at some length to the crusade, which he characterized as an important epoch.

Mrs. Starr, the next speaker, alluded to the work among the low and degraded, and referred to the example that had been set them by Christ.

Mr. Rose said that the Church was asleep — like a valley of dry bones. He denounced the recent reduction of the tax on whisky, which he said had been placed on necessaries. He characterized as the height of inconsistency, the taking off the tax from whisky and placing it upon water.

Dr. Kennedy spoke briefly, after which the Convention adjourned until two o'clock.

ENROLLING THE CHILDREN.

In the afternoon session, which was a sort of jubilee meeting for the children, several hundred bright young faces shone upon the platform of the church. Seated in the semi-circle around the pulpit were the Reverends Babcock, Kean, Long, Miller, Robinson, Ormond and Shaw. Abutting them were Mrs. Storr, Mrs. Gormley and Mrs. Allender, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Allen, of the Women's Christian Temperance Alliance. The programme of the afternoon was agreeably varied by congregational singing under the leadership of Professor McCabe. Master Earnest Beatty officiated at the organ.

In opening the session President Rabe said that the occasion of the fourth Anniversary of the Alliance was seized upon to make the beginning of a more earnest movement to protect the rising generation from the evils of intemperance. It had been established that ninety-nine in one hundred fell by the wayside, and it was the purpose of the Alliance to alter these statistics by throwing around the young a bulwark of safety in the counsel and influence of the elders who were enlisted in the fight against whisky.

Then the audience sang the 66th selection from the Alliance Temperance Songster, beginning, "O come, come away." Rev. W. F. Kean, of the First Presbyterian Church, followed in a long and forceful prayer asking God to bless the work the Alliance was engaged in.

The prayer over, President Rabe called the boy speaker, Master J. F. Smith, of Cleveland, O., to the platform, and he delivered a very brief address. The speaker is, apparently about twenty years of age, and he speaks, by turns, in a drawling, nasal tone, and also in the declamatory style of the school house platform. He had never been a drinker himself, but he had been attracted to his present work by the fall of a very dear friend, and it was his intention to make the advocacy of temperance principles his life work. He began in July last, since which time he has been on the platform constantly, and he believed that his work had been blessed.

WORK OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME.

The next speaker was the Rev. W. H. Long, Superintendent of the Young Men's Home. He said that every day in the year from ten to twenty men came with their systems well nigh broken down by strong drink. The influences of the Home were powerful enough to restore many of these unfortunate young men to their families and society, and the good work it was doing in that way was almost incalculable. It had become apparent to Mr. Long that to defeat the whisky sellers it was necessary to flank them. The direct fight against the influences of intemperance made in the reclamation of adult victims to the curse was a great and noble thing, but it was not sufficient to finally overcome the devil Alcohol. To make the victory decisive, the temperance people would be forced to avail themselves of the Sunday schools, and the speaker was glad to see that they were awake to this great fact. Through this great element of reform children would be taught to hold alcohol, in all its forms, in abhorrence, and with the next generation confirmed, by assiduous training, in the principles of temperance, the temperance men could laugh at the license laws of the Legislatures. In this way confusion can be carried into the camp of the whisky men, and their discomfiture made lasting.

After Mrs. Long's speech the audience sang another temperance selection, and then the Secretary read a prose piece, entitled, "Who Dressed the Rumseller's Daughter." The moral of the sketch was that the deluded customers of the whisky seller purchased the clothes for the dealer's family. An illustration will serve to show the argument. The rum-seller and his daughter, in setting out on a shopping tour in midwinter, met, soon after leaving their own door, an old soaker, shivering in rags, who the day before paid a whisky bill of $5, and with his purchase in front of a natty boots were bought for the young lady. Just before entering a ladies' furnishing store, the pair encounter a young blood, who had been playing pin-pool all summer, and who had the day before taken in some of the old man's slate two dollars' worth, and as he wildly clutches at the frayed ends of his linen coat duster, the sailor and daughter walk comfortably in to the bazaar, and Miss squanders the two dollars for zebra hose and a natty scarf. The balance of the outfit was completed in a similar way.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

After the reading the 39th selection was sung, and the closing speech of the session was made by Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia. He began with the anecdote of the old Roman, who reclining under his vine and fig tree, had pass before him the armies of his country. Upon the banner of the first legion was inscribed "We have been brave." Ah, said the old party, but that was past, and as his memory drifted back into the by-gone the second legion marched past, with the proud inscription upon their standards "We are brave." Well enough for the present said the countryman of Mare Antony, but what will become of the future, and answering him a legion of bright boys wheeled in front of him, and their banners bore the noble inscription "We will be brave." Then said the Roman we may die, for the future is safe. Applying the story to the temperance movement the speaker said that it was the boys of America would adopt the motto of the boys of Rome, and be brave in their resistance to the allurements of strong drink, the second Centennial of the Republic would dawn upon a nation of virtuous men, where the drunkard was unknown. Referring to the course that temperance work has hitherto taken, in confining its efforts to the reclamation of habitual drinkers, the speaker said that if it was worth the effort to save a man, who had for ten or fifteen years been destroying his system with alcohol, how much more was it worth to save the young, who were tempted in the vice, and by preventing their fall, avert the necessity of reform. "Now," said Mr. Babcock, "I am a practical man, and let us go to work in a practical way. I have here a pledge which reads: 'We solemnly, with the help of God, not to use nor traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages; we will not provide them at our tables, nor shall we give them to persons in our employment, and we will in all suitable ways discountenance their use in the community.' This should be a Cold water army here, and all those who will take this pledge will rise to their feet, and repeat it after me."

Here an impressive scene ensued. The audience, numbering about five hundred, rose as one person, and slowly and solemnly repeated the pledge, word for word, after the Reverend Speaker. When they had subscribed to the pledge, Mr. Babcock asked that they lower their heads in silent prayer, and for several moments the audience stood like statues, and the silence was only broken by their prayerful whispers. Suddenly the voice of Mr. Babcock filled the church with a fervor that startled the hearts of the pledged ones might be imbued with zeal for the cause to which they were committed, and that their efforts might be successful in rescuing from the blight of intemperance many who were now cast down by this curse of mankind. Then Mr. Babcock reminded the children that their pledge had been taken on the dawn of the Centennial year, and but a week after the anniversary of the semi-Centennial of the beginning of temperance work in America. Then another selection from the Alliance songster was sung by the audience, and the session adjourned until 7:30 o'clock.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. James Dermitt, of the Methodist church. Then Dr. E. E. Swift, who presided, introduced Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia, who he said was a man above all suspicion in all respects, but particularly in respect of crooked whisky. Mr. Babcock said that the nineteenth century was peculiarly the age of moral reforms, and history would prove that in the earlier ages morality was always a secondary consideration with the controlling spirits of those times. In his review of the reformatory measures inaugurated in the present century the first place was given to the slave question. Briefly summed up the result of that question was that Slavery was dead, and Gettysburgh and Lincoln were monuments that marked the grave of that inhuman system. The smoke of the great slavery conflict had barely cleared away when the nation was confronted by a greater monster—Intemperance. Slavery destroyed the body alone but Intemperance destroyed body and soul together, and its deathly influence was spreading rapidly into hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the country. Here the speaker reviewed the efforts made by the temperance men of the country to crush out the liquor system, citing the local option movement as a very prominent example of the work. Yet with all that has been done one hundred thousand confirmed drunkards go down to destruction in this country alone, and their places are filled by

100,000 MODERATE DRINKERS

who have taken the last step that makes them confirmed drunkards. To arrest this all compromises with alcohol must be set aside. He who drinks beer with relish will soon extend a friendly hand to the brandy bottle, and if temperance workers draw the line between quick and slow intoxicating drinks, their work will be thrown away. The temperance men must be radical, because their very radicalism will prove that they are not playing with the question. The warfare must extend to alcoholic drinks in all their various forms, even to the extent of prohibiting the use of fermented wine in the services of the church. Agitation is the cause of reform, and though noisy, it is very valuable, and it proves its earnestness by its very noise. It keeps the questions alive, and keeps the principles of the cause before the public until they are photographed indelibly upon the public mind. The agitators may be called fanatics by the scoffers, and the term should be considered a special honor by them. All great and earnest reformers were scorned as fanatics, from Jesus Christ to Abraham Lincoln. The first was crucified for his fanaticism, and the second was the victim of an assassin for his fanaticism. Now, when the glory and nobility of their work is appreciated, does that man live who would dare to hiss "fanatics" at these martyrs? The foundation of the temperance cause at the present time was total abstinence and prohibition. The movement was started as a religious movement, it continued as a religious movement, and during the half century of its life its great advocates have always been religious men.

Here the speaker sketched the history of the temperance movement, since its inception, saying, in conclusion, that the temperance movement was so broad that no interest of the country, secular or otherwise, escaped its touch. The movement was never troubled with ups and downs, it had grown steadily in strength, and its growth promised to go on until it embraced the people of the whole country. The claim that it does not drink was never so large as it is to-day. The movement started in 1813 with no higher motive than a restriction of the use of ardent spirits within moderate limits, and step by step it has progressed until now it stands firmly upon a foundation of total abstinence and prohibition, and upon that solid foundation the structure is growing in breadth every day and so it will continue to the end.

At the conclusion of Mr. Babcock's speech the congregation sang the 71st selection, beginning "Stand up, Stand up for Jesus," a benediction was pronounced by Rev. Samuel Collins, and the session adjourned.

THE LONG HOMICIDE.

Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury Yesterday—A Jealous Quarrel Between the City Police and a Private Watchman.

The inquest upon the body of Matthew Long, who was murdered by Patrick Ferry in Mulberry alley, Sunday morning, was held yesterday by Coroner McCallin. The testimony of officers Charles Stoerr, James Goudy and Albert Protzman developed no facts that were not given in the GAZETTE'S account of the murder, in Monday's edition, other than that it was officer Stoerr who took the knife from Ferry, instead of officer Protzman—which is apparently a very immaterial difference.

Further evidence was given by several parties. Richard Hopkins testified that he lived on Etna street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. He said that as he and Mr. Siebert and the latter's wife were coming out of the house next to Ferry's, he heard an awful piercing cries of "murder" were made; he went into Ferry's house, with Siebert after him; Ferry and Long were fighting; Long was on top; the two wives were trying to separate them; witness and Siebert got them separated and got Long into his own house, which was in the same building; Long had his finger bitten; Ferry was a great deal hurt at Long; witness staid with Long in latter's house; Long wanted get back to Ferry's house, when his wife put a bench against the door leading into the hall; Ferry and the officers soon came in and were going to arrest him, but Mrs. Long pleaded with them and they let him stay with Long; however, got out of the door into the little alley, and when he was brought back he was cut in the stomach; witness took Long from Ferry's house through the connecting door into his own, but when he got out he went back through the alley; there was no attempt on the part of any one in Ferry's house to break through the door when the bench was there.

David Shaler, another witness, heard the first quarrel, and after the cutting took place went to the house. He saw Long come out of the house, and Ferry tried to hold him. He did not see Long go into Ferry's house, but met him coming back after he was cut.

Thomas Miller, who lives nearly opposite, testified that he went to Long's house and saw him sitting in the chair, with his inside coming out. He asked Long who cut him, and he replied the man next door. He might have mentioned his name, but witness did not remember it.

Mrs. Bridget Ferry, wife of Patrick Ferry, who did the cutting, testified that her husband was working at lead factory in Birmingham. When he returned Saturday night about eleven o'clock Long came after him and wanted him to come to his house. They sang parlor songs and, she said, "you Papish son of a b——h, can you come up to that?" Ferry said he could not. Afterwards Tony came through the alley to the door of Ferry's house and called for him there. He got into the house when a rough and tumble fight ensued. The witness put Long out; she knew nothing of the cutting.

Dr. Hamilton was the last witness examined. His testimony was a repetition of the information in regard to the wound, (obtained from him), he published in this paper.

After a short consultation the jury brought in the following verdict: "Matthew Long came to his death, in Mulberry alley, Ninth ward, city of Pittsburg, on the morning of February 21st, 1876, from injuries inflicted by a knife while in the hands of Patrick Ferry, on the morning of February 20th, 1876."

An episode of the inquest, which shows the jealousy existing between the city police and independent officers, took place during the inquest. Officer Stoerr is a private watchman, employed by a number of persons in the neighborhood. He it was, it will be remembered, who first heard the row and called officer Goudy to his assistance. During the inquest officer Stoerr produced a knife which he identified as the one he took from Ferry on the morning of the murder. Soon afterwards officer Goudy, of the Mayor's police, was called and declared that the knife was not the one that was taken from Ferry. Stoerr stated that when he took the knife from Ferry he gave it to Goudy, and the latter gave it to Capt. Woolridge, of the lock-up. Stoerr got the knife from Woolridge, and as it was marked "John Long," he supposed it was the knife. He intimated that the Captain had given him the wrong knife personally, and that it was a "put up job" to cheat him out of the case. The right knife was sent for, and Chief Hartzell came with it. He stated that "there would have been no mistake made had it not been for the over-officiousness and jealousy of this man"—meaning Stoerr. He explained that the first knife brought was the property of a man named John Long, then in the lock-up. The little episode excited considerable interest in the jurymen, and after the inquest was concluded it was a matter of general discussion. Aside from the natural jealousy consequently entertained for each other by the two classes of officers, it is said that it was the desire to take from Stoerr certain fees that would arise from his being the principal officer in the affair, in which the police were interested. The police reporter of this paper was gathering information in reference to the murder on Sunday evening, he was requested by a city patrolman to "not to mention Stoerr's name, as he hadn't much to do with it." Of course the reporter forgot the advice so soon as he had left the officer, but he now remembers it in the same officer, with a view to suppress Stoerr's name, told him (the Rep.) that it was officer Protzman who took the knife from Ferry, when he must have known it was Stoerr.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

J. B. Heard & Co., 52 Sixth Street.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Large lots of White and Gray Blankets. Special bargains.

Marseilles and Crochet Quilts.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloaking, &c.

Black Cashmeres, Mohairs, Alpacas, &c

Canton Flannel, Shirting and Sheetings.

We have still many good bargains in Black and Colored Silks in best Lyonsmakes.

Sale of Spring and Summer stocks in the month of March.

We invite all who can to attend this sale early in the day.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Wanted.

A solicitor to operate in Western Penna. and Northern Ohio upon a moderate salary, to be increased as the business justifies, by a large and flourishing company. Must be of good address, from 25 to 50 years of age, with experience as a Solicitor or Salesman. Best of reference required. Address, stating full particulars, Lock Box 1368 Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

Delegates to the State Convention Selected Yesterday—Renewal of the Barr-Hopkins Political Imbroglio—Fuss and Fury in the Court House—McClelland Leads the Van for Chairman of the State Committee.

The Democracy held ten conventions in this city and Allegheny yesterday, to choose delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Lancaster on the 22d of March, to elect delegates to the National Convention, at which candidates for President and Vice President will be nominated. None of the conventions were more than ordinarily turbulent, except one, which is noted below. Everybody knows that the Democracy could not assemble together and transact their business without a disagreeable manifestation on the part of the disorderly element. The convention of the First Legislative district met in the Common Council chamber, Allegheny, and elected as delegates Messrs. T. D. Casey, Nathan Gossett and Fairman Richardson. The Second Legislative met in the St. Charles Hotel and elected Ald. J. J. Larkin and Edward Houston delegates. Robert Liddell was the choice of the Third Legislative, which met in the Ralston school house. He was the only gentleman nominated. W. J. Brennan and M. J. Sullivan were elected by the South Side Fourth Legislative convention, which met in Salisbury Hall, on Carson street. A resolution instructing delegates to vote for Mr. McClelland for Chairman of the State Executive Committee was laid on the table. The Fifth Legislative, which deliberated in the council rooms, Union Hall, No. 2, chose J. F. Ryan and Samuel McKelvey for its delegates. The former is understood to be for McCandless for Chairman of the State Committee and the latter for McClelland. The Sixth District convention also met in the Court House and elected as delegates Thompson McCabe and Jerome S. Bonner. Mr. Hugh McGuire, of Allegheny, was selected as the delegate of the Forty-second Senatorial District, Anthony F. Keating, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, as the representative of the Forty-third Senatorial District, John Coyle, from the Forty-fourth Senatorial District, and Patrick Foley, of the Thirty-sixth ward, as the exponent of the wishes of the unterrified of the Forty-fifth Senatorial District.

There was some warmth and vigor in the convention called to choose delegates for the north side portion of the Fourth Legislative District, and for that reason we have reserved it until the last. It met in the room of Common pleas Court No. 1. The fight was between the Barr and Hopkins factions, of course. The anti Barr men called it time promptly at ten o'clock, and as they had a majority at that time put in Wm. E. Giles as Chairman. Scarcely had he ascended the platform when Capt. Thomas Cowden ascended the bench. Neither would get down, and the convention then went on with the funny spectacle of two Chairmen for one body. Wm. E. Giles and C. B. Barr were the two. Each appointed three men to more warring over the acceptance of credentials, and strong efforts on both sides to keep out opposing delegates, a sort of compromise was at last reached by electing Captain H. Bailey as Chairman. A committee on credentials and contests was then appointed. It retired and the convention took a recess of twenty minutes. After the recess. It was an hour and a quarter before the convention met again. The report of the committee on contested seats was adopted with the exception of the recommendation that Richard Doober be admitted as the delegate from the Twenty-third ward. In place of that gentleman William E. Giles was admitted by a vote of 22 for to 13 against. This was a victory for the Hopkins' faction. After a permanent organization had been effected the Chair stated that he was ready to receive nominations for delegates to Lancaster.

Just at this point Al. Barr said there was a delegate present who wished to hand a paper to the Chairman, and make a motion. He then pointed to a young man in a drab overcoat as the delegate, and the latter, who proved to be John F. Barry, Jr., a Barr delegate from the Second ward, then advanced towards the Chairman's desk, and handed him a piece of paper. Before the Chairman had time to look at it, some one demanded to know what was in it.

Barry—It was offered by a man in the lobby as I was coming in. I don't know who he was.

"Too thin," "too thin," again came from the lobby, when Matt Steel, an anti-Barr delegate, proceeded to counteract the effect of Barry's motion by getting up and stating: "*I* was offered a dollar yesterday for my vote."

A delegate—Who by?

Steel—By Mr. Tim O'Leary.

O'Leary, who was in the lobby, at this remark jumped over the bannisters into the center of the room, and advanced in an excited manner towards Steel, shaking his fist at him and exclaiming, "You're a liar." "You're a liar." The friends of both parties rushed in. Steel assumed a defiant attitude, and was placing himself in an offensive position, when O'Leary dashed at and for him, when friends interfered and prevented a collision. All this time the lobby, which was packed, was enjoying the thing hugely, and cries of "go in" were heard from several throats. Al. Barr at last appealed to the Chair and wanted to know who was running this Convention—the delegates inside or the outsiders in the lobby. The Chairman did not know, but he demanded that it be cleared. After a minute or two more of turmoil, quiet was restored, and a motion adopted that the Convention proceed to receive nominations for delegates to the State Convention. The Barr men nominated P. J. Kearney and M. P. Howley and the opposition nominated Wm. E. Giles and John T. O'Donnell. The ballot was then taken by the calling of the roll. Giles received 21 votes, O'Donnell 20, Howley 18 and Kearney 15. Amidst prolonged cheering the Chair announced the election of the two former. After a pacificatory speeches from Howley and O'Donnell, in which the former led, the Convention adjourned. The paper which Jno. F. Barry handed to the Chair and which was not read in the convention was a notice in favor of Giles. No name was attached to it, a very suspicious circumstance when it is remembered that Barry did not know the man who handed it to him. It was evidently a put-up job on the part of the Barr faction to create discord.

The result of yesterday's work shows that Captain McClelland, of this city, has a majority of the delegates—probably two-thirds—for Chairman of the State Central Committee, the remainder being divided between McCandless and Myers—McCandless having the most of the two.

FEBRUARY 22.

How the Birthday of the Father of His Country was (not) Observed by the Rocky Springs Powerful Lack of Patriotic Enthusiasm.

So far as public or private recognition of the day was concerned yesterday, there was nothing to lead a casual observer to suppose that it was a legal holiday. The streets were not thronged more than usual, and those met were not arrayed in holiday attire, either of dress or expression. In fact every one rushed along in the old humdrum style of doing business, as if the loss of one day for holiday purposes could never be made up in the brief space of life allotted to man. The banks were closed, as were the County Courts and offices, but not a single private establishment shut its doors. The United States Court and the clerks' and attorneys' offices were also closed. Although generally it was expected that if anyone would recognize the importance of the day they would.

About noon a not very large detachment of the Duquesne Greys marched through the principal streets, headed by their own band, with plumes and banners flying. About the same time a salute of one hundred guns was fired by Hitchinson's battery from the top of Mt. Washington. In this performance some little difficulty was encountered, on account of defective primers having been issued for the purpose.

In the afternoon matinees were given by the theatres, which were well attended, the weather, although somewhat cool, still being very pleasant for getting about. In the evening a number of balls and entertainments took place, the most notable one being that of the Duquesne Greys. Further than these no evidences were given that patriotic enthusiasm is working itself up to a Centennial white heat, although it cannot be inferred that the Fourth of July explosion will be any the less tremendous on that account. Indeed, it is quite likely that the great American populace is husbanding its enthusiasm for a final and simultaneous burst on that day.

In Allegheny even less notice was taken of the day than was manifested here. Most of the offices of the city officials were closed, and the star spangled and gorgeous banner which is the pride and boast of Municipal Hall bravely flecked the cutting blasts, but no other public demonstrations were made. Not a single fire-cracker popped, nor a solitary dollar pot-metal pistol burst. Patriotism was at a discount and enthusiasm below zero.

Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas

In its simplicity and purity. If you would have your teeth extracted without pain *take gas*. If you would have a set of teeth made to give you perfect satisfaction, or for any operation in surgical or mechanical dentistry which is *first-class*, call at the office of Dr. J. W. Spencer, 254 Penn street. N. B. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Half a Century in Review—Reminiscences of Auld Lang Syne.

Retrospective occasions are always surrounded with peculiar interest; but especially attractive and interesting are they when the glance backward reveals fifty years of life's pilgrimage, filled with general prosperity and felicity, and shaded by but few adverse storms. An occasion of this character was that which brought together a brilliant company last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gill, No. 83 Hemlock street, Allegheny, to commemorate the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Kerr, the venerable and beloved parents of the hostess, and a couple who are numbered among the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of our sister city.

It is about a fortnight since the first definite intimation of the prospective commemoration was given to friends, and in accordance with the fitness of things, the "wedding" was arranged to come off at the old family residence, which has recently been rejuvenated and has very considerably outgrown its youth. The responses to the invitations were almost unanimous, and for the hour between seven and a half and eight and a half o'clock the rattle of the carriages hardly ceased, and the stream of attendants was seldom broken. Outside and inside the, house had been illuminated and decorated in conformity with the festal spirit of the time. Chinese lanterns did duty on the exterior, and, in the interior, up-stairs and down, the brilliancy of the scene was considerably enhanced by festoonings of evergreen and holly and tube roses, enterwoven with "Welcome" and other pretty mottoes.

About eight o'clock, when a goodly number of the guests had gathered, the formal reception began in the Library on the second floor—the lower floors being taken up for gastronomic purposes. The venerable couple, in whose honor the gathering was held, were seated in an alcove, overarched by the suggestive figures in evergreen and tube roses, "1826—1876." They were the recipients of felicitations from about two hundred guests, exclusive of relatives. The company was one which was singular in many ways. Among the number were representatives from the most prominent business and social circles of our two cities. Beauty, culture, wealth and fashion were conspicuously represented. The ripple of childish laughter and mirth, mingled with the graver notes from those whose hair was tinged with time's silvering and whose feet are traveling down the slope to and a beautiful sunset. Youth and age were mingled in about equal proportions. It would have been difficult to decide who seemed to be most fully impressed with the scene, those to whom it was suggestive of the happiness of years agone, or those to whom it called up youthful anticipations of happiness and prosperity in the years to come. Of the elder members of the assemblage, there were but three who had gathered at the wedding ceremony half a century before. These were the Hon. John Morrison and his wife, and the Hon. Hugh S. Fleming, who then was but a laughing juvenile in a "roundabout." Of the seven children who once formed a part of the family circle, three are in the churchyard laid; the remaining four, consist of three sons of adult age, and an only daughter, Mrs. W. J. Gill, the hostess. The other immediate relatives present embraced thirteen grand children, boys and girls. A singular feature brought up among the reminiscences of the occasion was the fact that the marriage of the worthy pair had taken place in a house within the same ground now occupied by the family residence. Within the years of their wedded life had been passed on that —to them—hallowed ground. During the years of their connubial journeyings Fortune has continued to vouchsafe them the same favor with which she had blessed them at the outstart of their pilgrimage, and "the lines have fallen to them in pleasant places. Peace and plenty have surrounded their pathway, and the shadows have been so few as could have been expected by even the most favored of mortals. They have seen the city grow from what was then but comparatively a village to one of metropolitan proportions. The retrospect is one of growth in all directions, and for themselves, is one which is filled with the most blissful memories. If at any wonder then that their "golden wedding" should be an event marked with such pleasant surroundings, and should call for special commemoration.

By special request, presents generally were not tendered, but a few intimate friends broke over the rule, and gave mementos of the occasion. Among these was a poetical tribute printed in gold and exquisitely framed, from Mrs. Rudgard,—which appears below. Letters of regret were also read from Rev. John McMillan, D. D., and Rev. Thos. M. Pleasant, and Mrs. George S. South, of Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bradshaw, of Brooklyn, and others—all breathing sentiments of sincere regard.

But while these and kindred reminiscences engaged the attention of the aged, and pleasant social intercourse kept the younger elements in good humor, down stairs, under the skillful hands of a skilled caterer, the less etherealized portion of the entertainment was being prepared. And the thing was in readiness by ten o'clock, when the company proceeded below and surrounded the festal board. The tables, in consonance with all other surroundings, were exquisitely perfect, and the viands thus accompanied with all the accessories of taste, were doubly enjoyable. After supper, the tide of social feeling was at its height, and with conversation among the older, and terpsichorean exercises, under the lead of Moore's band, for the younger, the hours passed with marvelous swiftness. But even linked sweetness, long drawn out, comes to an end sometime, and at a seasonable hour the "break-up" came.

Throughout it was an occasion of rare pleasure to all—all the more pleasant because the congratulations could not have been given to a pair more worthy of the high regard which so evidenced for them by a company whose esteem and good wishes were of rare value. It would be impossible to gather up all these felicitations, but in extending ours with the rest we feel we cannot do better than give the condensation of all—and thus close—in the words of this little poetical tribute.

Guided and guarded by our God,
Two pilgrims have together trod;
Now bright with smiles, now wet with tears—
Life's chequered path for fifty years.

This is their "Golden Wedding" day;
Ring out, O bells, your sweetest lay!
And you, dear friends, give loving cheers,
To crown their march of fifty years!

How few of us saw blushing bride
And joyous groom stand side by side;
We had not known life's hopes and fears
So long ago as fifty years.

Their fates are now run into one
Ere the first threads of life were spun;
And rich and rare the woof appears
With golden warp of fifty years.

There's frost upon their honored heads,
The silvery rim that nature spreads;
But from their hearts the tide careers,
Unchecked, unchilled by fifty years.

This is their "Golden Wedding" day—
Now let us hush our song and pray
That He whose love their lot endears,
Whose grace has filled their fifty years,

May guide them still and still ordain
Each cup of bliss or chastening pain
May soothe their griefs or wipe their tears,